# The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5772 號二十七百七千五第 日三初月五年子丙緒光 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MAY 25TH, 1876. 四拜禮 號五十二月五英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.


## Arrivals.

May 24, CHARITE, French bark, 255, F. Hervé, Newchwang 7th May, Beans and General.—CARLOWITZ & Co.

May 24, AVA, French str., 1,903, Fleurlais, Shanghai 21st May, General.—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

May 24, ASIA, Danish steamer, 880, Molsen, Saigon 19th May, Rice.—WM. PUSTAU & Co.

May 24, CHARLES MAUREAU, French bark, 368, Quatresous, Newchwang 6th May, Beans.—LANDSTEIN & Co.

May 24, YUNG-CHING, Chinese steamer, 661, Gibbon, Shanghai 21st May, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.

May 24, KARO, British str., 979, Pinkney, Antwerp 1st April, and Singapore 17th May, General.—METZR & Co.

May 24, LORNE, British str., 1,035, M. J. Butcher, London 31st March, and Singapore 17th May, General.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

## Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, MAY 23RD.

*None.*

## Departures.

May 24, MACGREGOR, str., for Foochow.
May 24, PERSIO, for Tientsin.
May 24, ALDEN BESSE, for Honolulu.
May 24, LORD MACDUFF, for Guam.
May 24, FAUGH-A-BALLAGH, for Bangkok.
May 24, CATHERINE MARDEN, for Saal.
May 24, FLAMINGO, str., for Shanghai.

## Passengers.

ARRIVED.

Per *Ava*, str., from Shanghai:—
For Hongkong.—Mr. and Mrs. Edmonds Madame Doriani, Hon. P. Byrne, Messrs. Bamman and Peacock, and 24 Chinese. For Marseilles.—Sir Edmund and Lady Hornby, Messrs. Rostrup and Buckup.

Per *Asia*, str., from Saigon:—
50 Chinese.

Per *Karo*, str., from Antwerp, &c.:—
19 Chinese.

Per *Lorne*, str., from London, &c.:—
30 Chinese.

Per *Yung-ching*, str., from Shanghai:—
24 Chinese.

## Reports.

The French steamship *Ava* reports left Shanghai on 21st May, and had moderate N.E. winds and high sea.

The Danish steamship *Asia* reports left Saigon on 19th May, and had calms and fine weather with a small head sea.

The French bark *Charité* reports left Newchwang on 7th May, and had moderate weather and winds mostly from the North.

The French bark *Charles Maureau* reports left Newchwang on 6th May, and had moderate N.E. winds mostly all the passage.

The British steamship *Karo* reports left Antwerp on 1st April, and Singapore on 17th May, and had fine weather with light winds and heavy showers of rain the whole of the passage. Passed the P. & O. steamer *Hindostan* on the 23rd, bound South.

The British steamship *Lorne* reports left London on 31st March, and Singapore on 17th May, and had moderate and fine weather all the way from London. From Singapore light Southerly winds to Hainan; since passing there moderate East winds and very much rain.

The Chinese steamship *Yung ching* reports left Shanghai on Sunday, the 21st May, at 12.10 a.m. Had light winds and fine weather from the N. by E. to N.N.E.; on the 22nd, passed a German gunboat, and on the 23rd, passed a schooner, bound North; on the 24th, passed a steamer, one of the Glen Line, and the steam-*MacGregor* bound North.

### SHANGHAI—ARRIVALS.

May 12th, str. Yehsen from Tientsin and Chefoo; 13th, str. Hanying from Hankow, Ellen from Singapore, str. Batrak from Nagasaki, str. Fychow from Hankow, str. Paouting from Tientsin and Chefoo, Peter for Taiwanfoo, str. Huining from Tientsin and Chefoo; 14th, str. Tong Ting from Hankow, str. Anchises from Liverpool, &c., str. Glenfinlas from London, Raymond from Nagasaki; 15th, Cuba from Foochow, str. Shanghai from Hankow, str. Glaucus from Nagasaki; 16th, str. Howsang from Tientsin, &c., str. Hirado from Hankow, str. Pautah from Tientsin, &c., str. Taku from Tientsin, &c., Parana from Keelung; 17th, str. Maid of Juda from Sydney, str. Shingking from Tientsin and Chefoo, str. Galatea from Hamburg; 18th, str. Nagoya Maru from Nagasaki, &c., str. Glenlyon from Nagasaki, Conquest from Nagasaki, str. Tchihatchoff from London, str. Ping-on from Nagasaki, str. Hankow.

### SHANGHAI—DEPARTURES.

May 12th, str. Appin for Chefoo and Tientsin, str. Fung-shun for Tientsin, &c., str. Yung-ning for Hankow, str. Ping-on for Nagasaki; 13th, Conquest for Nagasaki, str. Peking for Hankow, str. Shantung for Chefoo and Tientsin; 14th, str. Fire Queen for Hankow, str. Grissa for Nagasaki, &c., str. Nevada for Nagasaki, &c., Cutty Sark for Nagasaki; 15th, Anna for Amoy, Rifleman for Nagasaki; 16th, str. Yehsin for Chefoo and Tientsin, str. Shanghai for Hankow; 17th, str. Batrak for Nagasaki, str. Paouting for Chefoo and Tientsin, str. Howsang for Chinkiang; 18th, str. Fychow for Hankow, str. Tung Ting for Hankow.

### YOKOHAMA—ARRIVALS.

May 7th, str. Nagoya Maru from Shanghai; 9th, str. Gaelic from Hongkong; 10th, Iris from Takao, Irma from Cardiff, str. Tibre from Hongkong; 11th, str. Tokio Maru from Shanghai; 13th, John H. Kimball from New York.

### YOKOHAMA—DEPARTURES.

May 6th, Lady Elizabeth for Nagasaki, American sloop-of-war Saco for San Francisco; 7th, str. Oceanic for Hongkong; 9th, Banda for Kobe; 10th, str. Sunda for Hongkong, str. Nagoya Maru for Shanghai; 11th, str. Gaelic for San Francisco, Portia for Newchwang; 12th, Genetiv for Newchwang.

### Vessels Expected at Hongkong.

*(Corrected to Date.)*

| Vessel's Name. | From. | Date. |
|---|---|---|
| Echo | London | Jan. 10 |
| Antipodes | Cardiff | Jan. 13 |
| Alexander McNeil | Cardiff | Jan. 17 |
| Onward | Liverpool | Jan. 17 |
| Sophie | Cardiff | Jan. 19 |
| Henry Bolckow(s.) | Cardiff | Jan. 19 |
| Lord Macaulay | Newport | Jan. 31 |
| Nearchus | Cardiff | Feb. 1 |
| Evelyn | London | Feb. 2 |
| Scotia | London | Feb. 2 |
| Kaisow | Lonpon | Feb. 5 |
| Mary L. Stone | Cardiff | Mch. 6 |
| Min | London | Mch. 16 |
| Benefactor | New York | Mch. 18 |
| Gustav and Marie | Hamburg | Mch. 20 |
| Hoogly | Boston, U.S. | Mch. 21 |
| Moss Glen | London | Mch. 21 |
| J. C. Munro | London | Mch. 23 |
| Cilurnum | Cardiff | Mch. 23 |
| Chefoo (s.) | Greenock | Mch. 25 |
| Oregon | Cardiff | Mch. 29 |
| Ajax (s.) | Liverpool | Mch. 31 |

## Auction Sales To-day.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
At 12 noon,
Sundry Goods!

## To be Let.

TO LET.

TWO HOUSES, Nos. 2 and 3, LOWER MOSQUE TERRACE, from 1st June prox. Apply to
SHARP, TOLLER, AND JOHNSON.
tf 598 Hongkong, 2nd May, 1876.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 5, WEST TERRACE; Water laid on.
Apply to T. ALGAR,
9, Hollywood Road.
tf 607 Hongkong, 3rd May, 1876.

TO LET.

A FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN on the Praya, Wanchai.
Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 453 Hongkong, 20th March, 1875.

TO LET.

NO. 5, ZETLAND STREET.
No. 9, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
tf 512 Hongkong, 11th May, 1876.

TO LET.

FAIRLEA, WEST POINT, now in the occupation of GRANVILLE SHARP, Esq. It is admirably adapted for a large family or mess, and might be occupied in flats either furnished or unfurnished. Garden Ground surrounding it on all side. Gas, Water, Stabling, Tennis Lawn, &c. Apply to
SHARP, TOLLER, AND JOHNSON.
Solicitors.
657 Hongkong, 10th May, 1876.

TO LET.

THE GODOWN,
No. 1, STANLEY STREET.
Apply to E. LILLEY.
tf 647 Hongkong, 9th May, 1876.

TO BE LET.

THE HOUSE No. 15, STAUNTON STREET, at the Corner of Graham Street, containing 7 Rooms, with Coach House and Stabling. Possession can be had on the 17th March inst.
Apply to
TURNER & Co.,
41, Queen's Road.
tf 283 Hongkong, 1st March, 1876.

TO BE LET.

(With Immediate Possession),
THE PREMISES, No. 8, PRAYA, lately in the occupation of Messrs. GILMAN & Co.
Gas and Water laid on.
Apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 704 Hongkong, 16th May, 1876.

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession,
THE DWELLING HOUSE, No. 4, Alexandra Terrace.
The STORE and DWELLING HOUSE, No. 31, Queen's Road, lately in the occupation of Miss GARRETT.
The STORE and PREMISES, Nos. 42 and 44, Queen's Road, lately in the occupation of Messrs. DUBOST & Co.
The DWELLING HOUSE and OFFICE, No. 1, Wyndham Street.
(Also, with occupation from 1st May next).
The DWELLING HOUSE, No. 1, Alexandra Terrace, at present in the occupation of Dr. STOUT.
The DWELLING HOUSE, No. 2, Gough Street; occupation from 1st June.
Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 1864 Hongkong, 2nd May, 1876.

TO LET,

*With Immediate Possession,*
THE Semi-detached RESIDENCES Nos. 1 and 2, WESTBOURNE VILLAS, Bonham Road.
The HOUSE at the west end of "The Albany," recently in the occupation of the Hon. C. C. SMITH.
HOUSES on Upper Mosque Terrace.
All with Gas and Water laid on.
*Also,*
A First-class GODOWN at Wanchi of about 5,000 tons capacity.
Apply to T. G. LINSTEAD.
1464 Hongkong, 12th January, 1876.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND.....100,000 of Dollars.

*Court of Directors:*—
Chairman—E. R. BELLIOS, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—AD. ANDRE, Esq.
J. S. Cordes, Esq. | A. McIver, Esq.
H. Hoppius, Esq. | S. W. Somerby, Esq.
F. D. Sassoon, Esq.
*Chief Manager.*
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq.,
*Manager.*
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
*London Bankers—London and County Bank.*

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum.
6 " 4 " "
12 " 5 " "
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
*Credits*—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
*Drafts*—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 17th February, 1876.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, IN LIQUIDATION.

DIVIDEND No. 2.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

ON and after the 2rd APRIL, a SECOND DIVIDEND of Twenty-five Taels (Ts. 25.00) per SHARE will be PAYABLE at the Offices of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Shanghai.
Warrants will be delivered upon presentation of the Scrip for endorsement at the Head Office, on and after the 29th instant.
By Order of the Liquidators,
JOHN DUNN,
Acting Secretary.
371 Shanghai, 9th March, 1876.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
*Agents.*
tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE,
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.
A. McIVER, *Agent.*
tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 800,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.
This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15% for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.
RUSSELL & Co.,
*Agents.*
tf 1089 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

## Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed SURVEYOR to LLOYD'S REGISTER at this Port.
R. H. CAIRNS.
1, Club Chambers,
Hongkong, 20th April, 1876. [544

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned begs most respectfully to notify the Public in general that he has Established himself as
HOUSE and SHIP PLUMBER, COPPERSMITH, BRASSFOUNDER, GASFITTER, and RE-BRONZER, and solicits their kind Patronage.
TERMS—MODERATE.
TYE HENG.
No. 20, Cochvane Street,
Hongkong, 27th April, 1876. [422d 567

NOTICE.

WE have authorized Mr. HUGO LUBBES to SIGN our Firm at Foochow per procuration.
SIEMSSEN & Co.
1m 691 Hongkong, 15th May, 1876.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day Established myself as GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT at the Ports of Takow and Taiwanfoo.
P. F. DA SILVA.
3m 424 Formosa, 1st April, 1876.

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day authorized Mr. J. Y. V. SHAW to SIGN my NAME per procuration.
A. MACG. HEATON.
8 Hongkong, 1st January, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. J. ALABOR in our Firm CEASED on the 31st December last.
The Business will be carried on under the style of "MEYER & Co."
MEYER, ALABOR & Co.
1m 587 Hongkong, 13th May, 1876.

FOR SALE.

IN ONE LOT, OR IN LOTS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

THE BUILDINGS, MACHINERY, and LAND belonging to the BIEN-HOA SUGAR FACTORY (Cochin China), consisting of:—
FIVE SUGAR MILLS, with Accessories complete, Sheet-iron Troughs, Copper Boilers, Vacuum Pans, Five Turbines with Independent Engines, Concretors, &c., &c., &c.
MACHINES for ADJUSTING and FITTING, TURNING LATHE, BORING MACHINE, &c., &c., &c.
ONE GAS MACHINE.
ONE STEAM-CRANE.
SPARE MATERIALS, IRON and COPPER PIPES of various dimensions, &c., &c.
ONE TUG-BOAT, 50 H.P., 70 Tons, in good order.
ONE STEAM LAUNCH.
FIFTEEN LARGE NATIVE CARGO BOATS, in good order.
The LAND and BUILDINGS of the ESTATE, situated on the River.
The ESTATE of LAOAN, BIEN-HOA PROVINCE, comprising an area of about 300 HECTARE, mostly cultivated.
Apply to
THE BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE,
SAIGON,
1m 564 25th April, 1876.

FOR SALE.

THE UNDERMENTIONED LAND and BUILDINGS.

AT HONGKONG:—

INLAND LOT 82.—The well-known House and Offices lately occupied by Messrs. A. HEARD & Co., adjoining the Cathedral Compound.
The Ground below the masonry retaining wall of the above abutting on the Queen's Road.
Annual Crown Rent, $320.48.

MARINE LOT 111, WANCHAI.—First-class and extensive Godowns.
Annual Crown Rent, $324.

AT YOKOHAMA:—

LOTS No. 6 and No. 27 in the Foreign Settlement.

No. 6 is situated on the Bund, and comprises an Eight-roomed Dwelling House, detached, with Garden all round, Offices, Godowns, Servants' Quarters, and Outhouses. Area 1,054 Tsubos of 36 square feet.
Annual Ground Rent, $263.79.

No. 27 is separated from No. 6 by Water Street, and comprises large Tea Firing and other Godowns, Floss Silk Press, Compradore's Quarters, Stabling, and Fire Engine House. Area, 554 Tubos.
Ground Rent, $154.97 per Annum.

Applications for Purchase, or further Information, to be made to
J. WHITTALL,
T. G. LINSTEAD,
Trustees A. Heard & Co.'s Estate,
23, Queen's Road, Hongkong.
142 Hongkong, 1st February, 1876.

DHRAIMDASS DAYOOMULL,
Sindh, Cashmere, Delhi, Bombay, Rampoor, Madras, and Surat.
MERCHANT AND GENERAL DEALER,
Has for Sale, Shawls, Sandalwood Boxes, Gold and Silver Articles, and different Fancy Works.
No. 17, QUEEN'S ROAD,
Next to the "Hongkong Hotel," Hongkong.
6m 478 11th April, 1876.

FOR SALE, A TURN-OUT.

A Grey Manila PONY, Fast and Stylish.
A DOG-CART.
A SET of HARNESS, Plated, in good order.
A BASKET CARRIAGE.
A Fair Trial will be given. Address "X," *Daily Press* Office.
636 Hongkong, 8th May, 1876.

C. L. THEVENIN,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
AGENT for DE ST. MARCEAUX ET CIE'S CHAMPAGNES,
Dépôt for Vichy Waters,
ED. PINAUD ET CIE'S PERFUMERY,
N. ANTOINE ET FILS' INKS, &c., &c.,
A Fresh Supply of FRENCH BOOTS received by each French Mail.
1, STANLEY-ST., & 44, QUEEN'S-ROAD.

NOW ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the *China Overland Trade Report* for the Year 1875. Price Ten Dollars.
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, March, 1876.

TO SHIPPERS TO COOKTOWN.

THE Undersigned are prepared to receive CONSIGNMENTS of EASTERN PRODUCE; and, if necessary, will honor DRAFTS drawn against same for One Half the Amount.
S. BENJAMIN & Co.,
Wholesale Grocers,
Wine, Spirit, and General Merchants,
418] COOKTOWN.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on any one
FIRST-CLASS RISK,
at Current Rates.
A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
*Agents,*
*Imperial Fire Insurance Company.*
333 Hongkong, 1st March, 1876.

## Auctions.

BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will Sell by Public Auction,
*THIS DAY,*
the 25th May, 1876, at Noon, at his Sale Rooms, Queen's Road,—
Cases BEER, in quarts.
Boxes RAISINS.
Cigarette PAPERS.
SILK UMBRELLAS.
COTTON UMBRELLAS.
KEROSINE LAMPS.
Brass CLOTHES HOOKS.
Brass PADLOCKS.
An Invoice of Felt HATS, White SHIRTS, White FLANNEL, Black TIES, &c.
An Invoice of Iron BEDSTEADS, assorted sizes.
And by order,—
Sundry EFFECTS of the late H. A. LAURENCE.
Also,
Sundry HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., &c., &c.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
751 Hongkong, 24th May, 1876. Auctioneer.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will Sell by Public Auction, in their Sale Rooms, Praya,
*TO-MORROW,*
the 26th May, 1876, at Noon,
White SHIRTS, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, Cotton SOCKS, Tooth BRUSHES, Paint BRUSHES, White and Black Sewing THREAD, Walkden's Extra INK, Day and Martin's Shoe BLACKING, Flower VASES, Bath BRICKS, Sundry FURNITURE.
5 Cases COLOGNE WATER.
10 Large TENTS, complete.
Old METAL and LEATHER.
&c., &c., &c.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.
752 Hongkong, 24th May, 1876.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on
*MONDAY,*
29th May, 1876, at 11 o'clock A.M.,
At Messrs. T. HOWARD & Co.'s Godowns (West Point);—
A quantity of Singapore HARD WOOD LOGS, in lengths of 23 to 50 feet.
And
A quantity of Oregon PINE PLANKS, 2 to 4 in. thick.
In lots to suit purchasers.
TERMS.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
753 Hongkong, 24th May, 1876.

KOWLOON HOTEL.

THE above Hotel is situated at TSIM-TSA-TSUI (British Kowloon), Garden Lot No. 15, has some FINE AIRY ROOMS to LET, also a BAR and BILLIARD ROOM connected therewith. Any information regarding charges, &c., can be obtained at the "Hongkong Hotel."
1m 734] D. NOWROJEE, Proprietor.

ORIENTAL HOTEL,
WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.
STOCKHAUSEN AND ROSE,
PROPRIETORS.
TIFFIN at ONE. DINNER at SEVEN.
Wines, Spirits, &c., of the Best Quality only.
English, French, and German Spoken.
BILLIARD ROOMS—BOWLING ALLEYS.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL,
MONTGOMERY ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
Having become associated in the management of this Hotel, I beg to inform the public that it has been re-painted and generally re-furnished, together with other changes, adding greatly to the comfort of its guests, and now possesses all the modern appointments of a First-class Hotel. The Hotel contains 400 Rooms, its cuisine is unsurpassed, and the Management intend that it shall be second to no Hotel in the city of San Francisco.
3m 460] CHAS. L. WETHERBEE.

TAKASIMA COLLIERY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

FOR SALE, Large Takasima Coal, at $8 per ton, ex Godown. Small Takasima Coal, $6 per ton, ex Godown.
Apply to
T. G. GLOVER,
No. 7, Queen's Road, and at East Point.
694 Hongkong, 15th May, 1876.

STEAMSHIP *ORESTES.*

A COPY of the above Steamer's PROTEST has been received by the Undersigned, and now lies at their Office for inspection by those interested.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
703 Hongkong, 15th May, 1876.

NOTICE.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE *HINDOSTAN*, leaving here with the Mails of the 20th May, and subsequent Mail Steamers, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, will proceed direct to SOUTHAMPTON.
A. McIVER,
649 Hongkong, 9th May, 1876. Superintendent.

GUSS-STAHL UND WAFFENFABRIK
WITTEN vormals BERGER & Co.,
WITTEN a.d. RUHR,
GERMANY.

THE Undersigned have been appointed SOLE AGENTS IN CHINA for the above Manufactory.
BUCHHEISTER & Co.
3m 619 3rd May, 1876.

G. O. ROGERS, DENTAL SURGEON,
No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD,
Has returned, and is ready to receive Patients.
227 Hongkong, 12th March, 1876.

STORAGE.

COALS received on Storage in First-class Godowns of about 5,000 tons Capacity, situated on the Praya West, Wanchi.
T. G. LINSTEAD.
1909 Hongkong, 18th November, 1874.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.—REDUCED PRICE $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti and Mandarin Pronunciation.
Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.
*The Daily Press Office.*

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS to the low rates of premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓%) will be allowed on risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits. On risk to all other ports the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER CENT. (15%) only.
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
*Agents.*
tf 1028 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

## Intimations.

NOTICE.

WITH a view to the Immediate Reduction of the Large and Valuable
STOCK of JEWELLERY, WATCHES, and CLOCKS,
SILVER and ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
MUSICAL BOXES, &c., &c., &c.,
of the late
MR. G. B. FALCONER,
the Administratrix to the Estate has resolved that it shall be placed at the disposal of Purchasers at Prices
CONSIDERABLY UNDER THE ORIGINAL COST.
The Stock, which is well known to be the Largest and most Complete in the East, or out of London, has been all selected from London and other Manufacturers of the highest eminence for quality, exquisite finish, and artistic designs, so that probably no such opportunity can present itself again to buyers of selecting from a Stock so Magnificent with such inducements.
The Stock will be open for Inspection at the Greatly Reduced Prices on and after MONDAY, the 22nd instant.
G. FALCONER & Co.
Queen's Road, Hongkong,
May 19th, 1876. [724

SAYLE & CO.

OUR SUMMER STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE.
We beg to call special attention to
OUR SHOW-ROOM and LADIES' OUTFITTING DEPARTMENTS:—
NEW DRESSES in
SATIN STRIPED POPLINS.
FIGURED POPLINS.
PLAIN POPLINS.
FANCY GRENADINES.
BLACK GLENADINES.
FANCY GAUZES.
BLACK GAUZES.
A Nice Assortment of FANCY SILKS.
The Leather make of JAPANESE SILKS.
STERLING BLACK SILKS.
NIAGARA STRIPED MUSLINS.
WHITE BRILLIANTES.
FANCY MUSLINS in great variety.
FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRICS.
WHITE and COLORED BATISTES.
We are offering a Lot of JAPANESE SILKS, excellent quality, at 65 Cents per yard, worth $1.00.
Also,
A Lot of LACE GOODS, at less than half price.
Made-up COSTUMES, suitable for warm temperature.
MORNING WRAPPERS.
EMBROIDERED SKIRTS.
PARISIAN MILLINERY, TRIMMED HATS, and BONNETS, in every style and price.
Ladies's and Children's UNDERCLOTHING.
NEW RIBBONS and TRIMMING SILKS.
FEATHERS and FLOWERS.
Our
DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT
is under the supervision of a Court Dressmaker.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
Ladies's and Children's BOOTS, SHOES, and SLIPPERS.
HABERDASHERY of every description.
Sole Agents for the Little Wanzer SEWING MACHINE.
SAYLE AND CO.,
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
QUEEN'S ROAD AND STANLEY STREET,
HONGKONG;
AND AT SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

TUDOR COMPANY.

ON and after this date, the retail price of our NATURAL ICE will be ONE CENT per Pound, instead of ONE AND A HALF CENTS, as lately advertised per Express. We have just landed, ex Ship *Comet*, an excellent Stock of best Ice, and further Supplies are now on the way.
Choice AMERICAN BALDWIN APPLES, packed in Ice, for SALE, at $10 per Barrel, or 50 Cents per dozen.
JOHN F. HORGAN, Agent.
Tudor Ice House, Hongkong,
4th May, 1876. [tf 621

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
H.E. THE GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG,
AND TO
H.I.H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA.

T. N. DRISCOLL begs to inform the Gentlemen of Hongkong that he has received per French Mail a large assortment of
WHITE LINEN DUCKS and DRILLS,
BLACK and BLUE FANCY COATINGS,
BLACK and BLUE MERINOES and PARAMATTAS,
SEDAN CORDS,
BLACK and BLUE BROADCLOTHS,
DOESKINS, and TROUSERINGS,
which he is making up at very low prices.
45 AND 47, QUEEN'S ROAD. [579

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHARLES H. MORGAN, Agent.
1y 944 Hongkong, 18th June, 1875.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.
OLYPHANT & Co.,
*General Agents.*
tf 961 Hongkong, 17th April, 1876.

## Intimations.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY.

THOSE Firms who may wish to make any change in their HOUSE FLAGS, or who have not hitherto had them inserted in the above Work, but now wish to have them, will please forward designs not later than TO-MORROW, the 26th instant, or they will be too late for Insertion in next year's Issue.
*Daily Press* Office, May 24th, 1876.

NOTICE.

DR. STOUT will be absent after MONDAY, the 29th of May, for a Few WEEKS. Upon his return he purposes reducing the Scale of his Charges Twenty-five per cent.
6d 750 Hongkong, 24th May, 1876.

NOTICE.

YOKOHAMA ACADEMY
for
YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
at the
OLD BRITISH LEGATION, BLUFF.

MR. and Mrs. F. MEYER, lately of Tokio and the Interior, beg to inform the Residents of Yokohama and the Ports that they have opened their School for the education of European Children at the above address, and kindly solicit the patronage of the Foreign Communities.
Besides the ordinary branches of an English Education, they intend teaching FRENCH, GERMAN, and MUSIC.
For Particulars, apply at the ACADEMY; or, by Letter, care of *Japan Gazette* Office.
1m 757 Yokohama, May 14th, 1876.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

In the Goods of DANG JANE, deceased.
In the Goods of LEONG ALOCK, deceased.
In the Goods of JOHN TODD SMITH, deceased.
In the Goods of AH-FONG, deceased.
In the Goods of JAMES FREEMAN, deceased.
In the Goods of TONG QUANG, deceased.
In the Goods of HUNG-CHEU-SZ-KI, deceased.
In the Goods of FELIPPE ANTONIO DE SOUZA, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with the Provisions of Ordinance No. 9, of 1870, Section III., an order has been made by the Honourable Sir JOHN SMALE, Knight, Chief Justice of Hongkong, limiting the time for Creditors and others to send in their Claims against the above Estates to SATURDAY, the 30th day of September, 1876, on or before which date all Claims must be proved, otherwise they will not be included in the scheme of Division.
All Persons indebted to the said Estates are requested to make immediate payment to
F. S. HUFFAM,
7d 735] Official Administrator.

MACAO.

WANTED for a SHORT TERM, a HOUSE on the PRAYA GRAND, at Macao. If Furnished it would be preferred. Address, stating exact locality, whether with or without a Verandah, and Rent per month, to "C. X.," care of the Office of this Paper.
721 Hongkong, 19th May, 1876.

JUST LANDED, ex Mail Steamer, and for SALE, at the Store of the Undersigned, a well selected
INVOICE OF JEWELLERY
(ALL WARRANTED GOLD), consisting of Handsome Bracelets, Brooches, Breast Pins, Rings, Lockets, Earrings, Chains, Gold Watches (Ladies's from $20, and Gentlemen's $30 upwards, all guaranteed Gold and to keep good time), at moderate prices.
J. M. GUEDES, Jun.
715 Hongkong, 18th May, 1876.

FOR SALE, HYDRAULIC PRESS, with Fittings, complete.
For Particulars, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 656 Hongkong, 10th May, 1876.

A Now publishing, by Samuel Tinsley, NOVEL, by J. KEITH ANGUS, entitled
"SO SINKS THE DAY STAR,"
in one Volume. [650

NOTICE.

THE OFFICE and WINE BUSINESS of the Undersigned has been REMOVED to the Corner of Wyndham Street and Queen's Road, adjoining the Bank Buildings, opposite the Hongkong Club.
ED. CHASTEL.
1m 558 Hongkong, 26th April, 1876.

A FRENCH CLASS for YOUNG GENTLEMEN, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from 8.30 to 9.30 P.M.; also an ENGLISH CLASS on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at the same hour. Private Lessons given.
J. M. HANLON,
Boys' Victoria School,
6m 334] 5, Hollywood Road.

A. MILLAR AND CO.,
HOUSE, SHIP, AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBERS,
COPPERSMITHS, and BRASSFOUNDERS,
1, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST AND NULLAH LANE.
tf 152] [Feb. 3

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship *Sumatra* having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk, by the Undersigned, into their Godowns, whence, or from the Wharf or Boats delivery may be obtained.
Optional Cargo will be sent on to Yokohama and the Coast Ports, unless notice to the contrary is given before 2 P.M. TO-DAY.
Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th instant will be subject to rent.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents Steamship *Sumatra.*
7d 720 Hongkong, 18th May, 1876.

BRITISH SHIP *BELTED WILL*, FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.,
Agents.
631 Hongkong, 5th May, 1876.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery; this Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.
No fire insurance has been effected.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Acting Agent.
Ex Steamship *Hoogly*, March 10th, 1876.
RM T&L No. 29 ..... 1 case Merchandise, from Marseilles.
Ex Steamship *Sinda*, April 7th, 1876.
105 in diamond, 50 Bags Ginger, from Galle.
Ex Steamship *Meikong*, April, 1876.
IB $38|41 ..... 4 cases Merchandise, from London.
Ex Steamship *Ava*, 2nd May, 1876.
OFP ..... 100 Bags Gunj, from Bombay.
Ex Steamship *Amazone*, 14th May, 1876.
CAW, $320|21 ..... 2 cases Amber.
HN m/n ..... 5 cases Merchandise.
PGO ..... 4 cases Wine.
PV ..... 5 cases Wine.
AD ..... 9 cases Sundries.
Brandao & Co. ..... 4 cases Wax.
Hongkong, 20th May, 1876.

## Intimations.

THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL.

SIGNORA COPPA'S ITALIAN OPERATIC TROUPE, will have the honor of giving their
FAREWELL CONCERT,
at the above Theatre,
*THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING,*
the 25th instant.
The following will be the PROGRAMME:—
FIRST PART.
1. Grand Duo, "Y Vespri Siciliani," Verdi ..... SIGNORI NERI and ROSSI.
2. Grand Aria, "Isabella D'Aragona," Pedrotti ..... SIGNORA COPPA.
3. Scena and Aria, "Don Carlos," Verdi ..... SIGNOR ROSSI.
4. Trio from Lucrezia Borgia, Donizetti ..... SIGNORA COPPA, SIGNORI NERI, and ROSSI.
SECOND PART.
5. Duo from La Traviata, Verdi ..... SIGNORA COPPA & SIGNOR ROSSI.
6. Grand Aria from La Africana, Meyerbeer ..... SIGNOR NERI.
7. Romance, "Alta Stella Confidate," Robandi ..... SIGNORA COPPA.
8. Romance from Il Bravo, Mercadante ..... SIGNOR NERI.
9. Grand Trio from Ernani, Verdi ..... SIGNORA COPPA, SIG

NOW ON SALE.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY

FOR 1876,

With which is incorporated

"THE CHINA DIRECTORY."

THIS Work, in the FOURTEENTH year of its existence, is

NOW READY FOR SALE.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1876" contains a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH

OF A

PLAN OF VICTORIA, HONGKONG;

THE

FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI,

A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the

NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;

also of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS

(Designed expressly for the Work.)

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN,

THE

P. & O. COMPANY'S ROUTES,

AND

THE COAST OF CHINA;

ALSO, THE

NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—HONGKONG;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this Work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The present Volume also contains a Directory of Singapore.

The CHRONICLE and DIRECTORY is now the only publication of its kind for China and Japan.

The Directory is published in two Forms—Complete at $5; or, with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

*** The Complete Directories, at $5, are all sold, but a few of the Smaller Edition, at $3, are still on hand.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, or to the following Agents:—

MACAO.....Mr. L. A. de Grego.
SWATOW.....Messrs. Quelah and Campbell.
AMOY.....Messrs. Wilson, Nicholls & Co.
FORMOSA.....Messrs. Wilson, Nicholls & Co.
TOCHOW.....Messrs. Hedge & Co.
NINGPO.....Messrs. Kelly & Co., Shanghai.
SHANGHAI.....Messrs. Hall & Holtz.
SHANGHAI.....Messrs. Kelly & Co.
HANKOW and RIVER PORTS.....Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly & Co., Shanghai.
CHEFOO and NEWCHWANG.....Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly & Co., Shanghai.
TIENTSIN and PEKING.....Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly & Co., Shanghai.
NAGASAKI.....The C. and J. Trading Co.
HIOGO, OSAKA.....The C. and J. Trading Co.
YOKOHAMA.....Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.
YOKOHAMA.....Mr. C. D. Moss, *Japan Gazette* Office.
MANILA.....Messrs. J. de Loyzaga & Co.
SAIGON.....Mr. J. H. Bloom, *Independant* Office.
SINGAPORE.....Messrs. Liddelow and Martin.
BANGKOK.....Messrs. Malhorbe, Jullien & Co.
LONDON.....Mr. F. Algar, Clement's Lane.
LONDON.....Mr. Geo. Street, 30, Cornhill.
LONDON.....Messrs. Bates, Hendy & Co.
SAN FRANCISCO.....Mr. L. P. Fisher, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
NEW YORK.....Messrs. S. M. Pettingill & Co. 37, Park Row.

# The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 25TH, 1876.

THE queue-cutting rumours still continue to circulate in various cities of the North of China, and society is evidently in a restless and agitated condition. It is stated that the movement first commenced in Chinkiang, and is connected in some way with the soldiers who are just now stationed in large numbers within a short distance of that city. It does not appear that the troops are disaffected, but the Authorities, judging from their recent actions, are somewhat afraid lest they should suddenly plunge into insurrection. The Viceroy of Kiangsi has recently been reviewing the troops, and in numerous cases severe discipline has been meted out to those not up to the standard—whatever it may be—of his requirements. In addition to the disquieting reports which have originated through the absurd tales of queue-cutting, the Woosung and Shanghai Railway has likewise been made the subject of ridiculous fancies. Some of the Chinese have, according to the Soochow correspondent of the *Shanghai Courier*, discovered a new term for this public work. They call it "the centipede," owing to the hundred-feet like appearance of the sleepers, and these skilled in Fêng-shui state that the signs portend disastrous consequences to the country. "The centipede" is, they argue, "stretched across the Dragon, and will inflict a fatal sting; hence, at whatever cost, *by force* if necessary, the evil centipede must be quickly destroyed." Now there can be no question, as this quotation amply proves, that these idle and silly stories have a certain influence on the credulous people, and that influence is not favourable to foreigners. Whether or not they are propagated by officials it is impossible to assert positively, but similar rumours have, before now, been industriously set afoot by them in order to stir up opposition against the foreigners. In the present instance, it is a well-known fact that the Chinese Government is strongly hostile to the completion of the Woosung line, and would, if it were possible by any safe means, stop the work. Hitherto popular hatred of innovations has been its most convenient plea for opposition to the introduction of Western inventions into China; but in this particular instance the excuse has not proved available. The people were not at all inclined to get up a demonstration against it; on the contrary, they showed the liveliest interest in the progress of its construction. Foiled in its desire to stir up a popular outcry against this useful little enterprise, the Government next thought about purchasing the line, and thus put a stop to it. But at present the Imperial Treasury is scarcely in a position to render such a project desirable or even possible. The Government is urgently in need of money to enable General Tso Tsung-tang to prosecute the war against the Ameer of Kashgar, and will have to strain every nerve in order to raise it. It is now, in fact, endeavouring to raise a loan, the failure to obtain which will lead it in great difficulties. The enemy are already on Chinese soil, having, it is said, made themselves masters of the Northern half of the province of Kansuh, and unless the fortune of war speedily changes, instead of re-conquering Kashgar, the Chinese Government will have to sue for peace, and allow Yacoob Beg to propose his own terms. Such a disaster would be certain to increase the discontent of the people, and might precipitate a revolution. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Government should have, for the present, abandoned the idea of purchasing the Woosung and Shanghai railway. It would display a little worldly wisdom and good policy if it were to recognise the line as a fact, and cease to attempt placing obstructions in the way of the originators. A time is approaching apparently when it will be glad, perhaps, of foreign sympathy and support. So at least we anticipate from the signs of the times. Its title to foreign sympathy is, however, based on very slender foundations indeed, and it is exceedingly doubtful whether it would find any of the outside nations disposed to come to its assistance in the event of rebellion or Yacoob Beg proving too strong for it.

A Japan paper says that on the 28th ultimo, 735 tons of coal were put out of the Takashima coal mine.

The Right Rev. Bishop Burdon arrived in Shanghai from Foochow on the 18th instant, and preached in the Cathedral there on Sunday last.

We hear that the magistrate of Namhoi has issued a proclamation prohibiting the Dragon Boat Races, which were fixed to take place on the 27th inst.

To-day being Ascension Day, there will be Divine Service in St. Peter's (Seamen's) Church, West Point, at 11 a.m. Reader and preacher, the Rev. W. H. Baynes, M.A., Seamen's Chaplain.

The *N. C. Daily News* says the British detached squadron is under orders to be ready to proceed to sea at an hour's notice. The first port of destination will the Chefoo, and it is not unlikely Corea will be next visited.

It appears the last American mail, per *Oceanic*, was delivered in Hongkong five clear days before being delivered in Shanghai. The *Oceanic* arrived in Yokohama from San Francisco at noon on Saturday the 6th instant, and left for Hongkong on the 7th. The mails for Nagasaki and Shanghai were detained at Yokohama until the sailing of the Mitsu Bishi steamer on the 10th and letters would therefore be received here as early as at Nagasaki.

Yesterday, being the Queen's birthday, was celebrated in the usual manner. The day was observed as a holiday in all departments of the Government service. The Royal Standard was hoisted at Government House and there was a plentiful display of bunting on the vessels in the harbour, British and foreign. There were the usual salutes from the shore battery and her Majesty's ship *Victor Emmanuel*, and early in the morning a *feu de joie* was fired by the 28th Regiment. It was intended to review the troops in garrison, but this did not take place in consequence of the unfavourable state of the weather. In the evening His Excellency the Governor gave an "at home" reception.

The steamers *Hankow* and *Glenartney* were to leave Hankow on the 17th instant, the former taking 3,600 tons of tea, and the *Glenartney* about the same quantity. The *Hankow* is reported to be under guarantee to reach home in thirty-nine days and was to proceed direct to Port Said. She seems to have been delayed, however, from touching the ground about twenty-five miles below Kiukiang, owing, it is said, to the foggy weather. She very soon got off, however, and passed the Red Buoy at a quarter-past three on the afternoon of the 20th. The *Glenartney* passed Woosung at 3.45 a.m. on the 19th instant. Having obtained so good a start, it may be expected that she will again carry off first honours in the tea race. The *Glencarn* was to leave Hankow on the morning of the 19th.

## VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

The annual general meeting of the members of the Victoria Recreation Club was held on Tuesday afternoon at the Gymnasium. Mr. Linstead presided.

The CHAIRMAN said the object for which the meeting was called was to receive the report of the proceedings of the Committee for the past eighteen months, with a statement of accounts, and to elect a committee of management for the current year.

The SECRETARY read the report, which recorded the efforts put forth to re-establish and maintain the club since the typhoon of September, 1874. By dint of careful management of the revenue the buildings were now efficiently fitted up and entirely free from debt. The present building was opened on the 22nd May, 1875, and the term for which members had subscribed in advance had, therefore, expired.

The CHAIRMAN moved the adoption of the report, and called the attention of the meeting to the fact that the Secretary had not debited the Club with the amount of his monthly salary for the past eighteen months, and the Committee, having this in view, had requested him to accept the small sum available from the Club's funds, after paying the expenses of the current month, not as a recompense but in recognition of his services.

Mr. WODEHOUSE seconded the adoption of the report, which was carried unanimously, coupled with a vote of thanks to the Secretary.

The statement of accounts was, on the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. G. B. YOUNG, adopted.

On the motion of Mr. BIDDOE, seconded by Mr. SMITH, the following gentlemen were elected to form the Committee of Management—Messrs. T. Jackson (Chairman), Linstead, Schültz, MacEwen, Ruttmann, Boyes, Beart, and Wodehouse (Hon. Sec. and Treasurer).

The CHAIRMAN then brought forward the question of the rebuilding of the bath-house. He stated that a modified scheme had been proposed which would give ten or twelve dressing rooms, and cost only $600. He was sure steps would be taken by the newly elected committee to provide the members with facilities for bathing, and as the list of members showed about 165 names there could be little doubt of the ultimate building of a bath-house on as large a scale as the last one. He had much pleasure in stating that His Excellency the Governor, who was President of the Club, had communicated with the committee expressing his hope that the bath-house would be continued, and announcing his willingness to make a contribution towards its reconstruction.

Some conversation took place as to the means of raising a guarantee fund, so that the Committee might be able to commence work forthwith. It was decided, however, to leave the matter in the hands of the Committee, and it was hoped that no time would be lost.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the meeting.

The *Journal des Débats* publishes what may be considered an official statement to the effect that the number of persons undergoing penal servitude or simple imprisonment in France for offences connected with the Commune does not exceed 1,500. Those who are under sentence of penal servitude are serving their time at the prison of Landgraan, in Brittany, and the others are under confinement at Thouars and Belle-Isle. All but twenty of those who are at Landernau will have completed their term of punishment in the course of 1877, and about half of those sentenced to simple imprisonment will also be set at liberty some time next year. The number of Communists transported to New Caledonia and its dependencies is authoritatively said to be about 4,000.

## ITALIAN OPERATIC CONCERT AT THE THEATRE ROYAL.

It is only at long intervals that this Colony is favoured with the presence of high class Italian vocalists, and the encouragement awarded them on their appearance is not, it must be confessed, calculated to induce them to repeat their visits. The Operatic Troupe lately arrived from Manila gave their opening concert at the Theatre Royal on Tuesday night to an audience by no means commensurate with their merits. The first piece on the programme was the romance "Non ti ver" (Mattei), in which Signor Rossi made his *début* in Hongkong. He has a fine baritone voice of great compass and volume, and well under command. His rendering of this piece was all that could be wished and was very warmly received. Signor Neri then gave Donizetti's romance, "Spirto Gentil," with great power and dramatic effect. It was evident, from this sample of his powers, that the Signor not only possesses a tenor voice of rare capacity, but that he is a thorough actor also. He was heartily applauded. Signora Coppa scarcely appeared to advantage in her opening solo, Roccolini's serenade, "Bianco Colomba." She suffered severely, we understand, from *mal-de-mer* on her passage hither, and has scarcely recovered the prostration induced. She possesses a sweet and pleasant soprano voice, though not of great fulness, and on Tuesday night it was a manifest exertion to her to sing. A duo from "Lucia de Lammermoor" (Donizetti), by Signori Neri and Rossi brought the first part of the programme to a close. It was given with the utmost spirit and skill, and was energetically redemanded. To this, however, the talented artists did not see fit to accede. The second part commenced with a duo of Verdi's by Signora Coppa and Signor Rossi, which was rendered with much effect and elicited warm demonstrations of approval. Signor Neri gave the Grand Aria from Ebrea (Hallaci) in splendid style, calling forth loud marks of admiration from the audience. Donizetti's Aria, "Oh mio Fernando," was sung very nicely by Signora Coppa, and Signor Rossi gave a romance from Trovatore (Verdi) with great success. The grand trio "Ernani" (Verdi) by the Company was given with telling effect, and its conclusion was followed by a loud outburst of applause. The programme was got through in excellent time, owing to the refusal of the troupe to respond to *encores*, the concert being brought to a conclusion by eleven o'clock. The accompaniments were very efficiently played by Signor Santino Coppa. The Company will give another concert this evening, the programme of which will be found in our advertising columns.

## POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

*May 24th.*

BEFORE JAMES RUSSELL, ESQ.

ALLEGED DAMAGE TO PROPERTY.

Baboo, an Indian watchman and collector of rent for some property at Wanchi, was charged by one Fong Ahee, calling himself master of the Sinkee carpenter's shop, established on this property, with damaging six new unvarnished chairs.

The prosecutor said the chairs were placed outside his back door to varnish, when the prisoner came along and said he could not obstruct the way and immediate threw them into the road.

The prisoner denied the charge, and said it was only got up to make him pay for the chairs, because he had so often spoken to complainant about throwing out chips which stopped up the drainage on the premises and property under his care.

The case was remanded until the 26th instant.

ALLEGED BURGLARY.

Man Amo, was charged by Lew Atuck with entering his house on the night of the 23rd inst., with intent to commit a felony.

The prosecutor said he was in bed, and hearing a noise got up and found the prisoner, when he did not know, clearing out of the house. He had him arrested, and found his box had been moved and tampered with. He did not know how the prisoner got into the house.

Inspector Rivers remarked that he thought there were no grounds for making the case one of burglary as the witness had said before coming to Court that the prisoner was in the habit of frequently sleeping at his house.

Mr. Russell remanded the case, and said the police would find out in the mean time whether it was a break out or a break in.

Remanded until the 26th.

A RAID ON A MONEY CHANGER BY THIEVES.

Cheung Achu, a money changer, having a stall at a druggest's shop in the Queen's Road, charged a man named Mui Ang with robbing him of a bag containing $35.

The prosecutor said at 6.30 a.m. this morning four men came to the druggest's shop. Two of them asked him for change. On opening his drawer the prisoner suddenly snatched at a bag containing $35 in silver of all descriptions of pieces, and ran away with it. He was caught. All the other men ran away.

Inspector Thomson said he doubted whether the bag contained the amount the witness wished to charge the prisoner with stealing, as when the man was caught only $19 was in the bag. There was in this bag a package containing four copper dollars carefully wrapped up in a paper with writing on them purporting them to belong to some other person.

The Magistrate remarked that the possession of such a number of copper dollars by a money changer looked suspicious.

The complainant said they belonged to a man who had given them to him to send to Canton get the silver extracted.

Mr. Russell said they were more probably in his possession to pass on people coming for change.

The case was remanded until the 26th, and the police instructed to make further enquiry.

A number of small cases were disposed of, those of any importance being remanded in consequence of the Queen's birthday.

## NINGPO.

18th May.

A remarkable dwarf is being exhibited here just now. He is a native of Soochow, 32 years of age and weighs about forty catties. His younger brother carries him about in a basket. The dwarf's arms and legs are most peculiar. They look like gnarled branches of trees, and appear to be all joints. His right arm he can twist about in a most extraordinary manner. I saw him twist two turns in it between his elbow and shoulder, and while so twisted he took hold of his ear! His head is the natural size, but the remainder of this human being is entirely out of all proportion. A foreign exhibitor of monstrosities would make a fortune by taking him to Europe or America.

Last evening the German brig *Rebecca* from Keelung arrived here. She brings a cargo of coals and is consigned to Messrs. Davidson & Co.

19th May.

The tail-cutting epidemic has not reached Ningpo yet, but certain documents having five characters, representing a magic charm, have been sent down here from Shanghai, the fortunate possessors of such charm being gravely assured that their tails are safe from becoming suddenly shortened! A number of the natives have arrived at the following conclusion with reference to this tail-cutting business. Somebody, well-to-do in this world's riches, was discovered in a questionable transaction, and while endeavouring to escape, his tail parted company with his head. As he did not like the real reason of his leaving his tail behind to be known he stated that some evil spirit has been at work. To give colour to his statement he got up a sing-song, and while the gaping crowds were ears and eyes intent, his agents kindly relieved a few of the lookers on of their queues.

The steamer *Yungtaou* arrived here this morning from South. She brings a thousand packages, including one hundred and sixty-five chests of opium.—*Shanghai Courier* Correspondent.

## SHANGHAI.

Sentence was passed on the 16th instant, in the Court of the U.S. Consulate-General, on Theodore W. Eckfeldt, charged with obtaining by false pretences and embezzling moneys belonging to his employers, Messrs. Russell and Co. The Court and Assessors found the prisoner guilty on each of the twelve counts contained in the indictment, and he was sentenced to three year's imprisonment, and to pay all costs of the prosecution. Mr. Robinson, who defended, gave notice of the prisoner's intention to appeal against the judgment.

Some gentlemen, returning from a trip up-country on the 14th instant, passed the dead body of a Chinaman in the Soochow Creek. The feet and hands were tied together behind the back. The boatmen suggested that he was a "la-lee-loong," and seemed to think it rather a good joke. The incident may help to bring home to foreigners the compliment intended by the urchins who shout "la-lee-long" as we walk through a village. They must think the foreign la-lee-loong is at any rate a very mild specimen, that he does not resent the impertinence. He would probably box a boy's ears in his own country, for a less matter.

The Viceroy Shen, in continuance of his progress through the province, arrived at Kiangnan Arsenal, from Soonkiang, on the 16th inst., in company with the Taotai. About six in the evening, the Viceroy passed down the river in a junk, with his guard on board another, both being in tow of the gunboat *Tung-chi*, and passing Shanghai without calling, proceeded to Woosung. Here a large fleet of war-junks of all sizes had round-moored to meet him, while several thousand troops were mustered along the shore. The forenoon of the 17th was devoted to an inspection of the forts and other military works in progress; and the afternoon to a grand review of all the available foreign-drilled and armed soldiery in camp, numbering about 2,000. The weather being fine, the natives of the surrounding district assembled in large numbers, surrounding the parade ground on all sides, except the point where the Viceroy's pavilion was erected, and maintaining the greatest decorum.

A disturbance which might have had some serious results, occurred at 9.30 o'clock on the 17th instant, on the French Concession. A mob of about a dozen Chinese soldiers in uniform were forcibly taking a man into the city, when they were espied by a foreign policeman who naturally interfered, whereupon he was himself set on by the bravos, who attempted to take him also into the city. Timely warning was however given at the Central Police Station, whence a small body of constables went to the rescue, and succeeded in apprehending four of the soldiers. The native who was being taken into the city had been sent for—presumably by a mandarin—from the Settlement North of the Yung-King-Pang, and it is a wonder they succeeded in getting him away without interference. In the scuffle, the French Policeman lost his hat, and was on the point of having his sword taken from him, when assistance came. The French Mixed Court sat specially in the afternoon to hear the details of the affair. It would appear that a petty military mandarin had sent 20 of his men to get back a bird belonging to him, which had been sold to the inmate of a tea-shop in the Honan Road. The holder of the bird refusing to give it up, was set upon by the soldiers and taken away by main force. The mandarin of the Mixed Court has ordered the four prisoners to be sent to the Taotai.—*N. C. Daily News.*

Sung Pao-hwa, the Wei-yuen who accompanied the Grosvenor Mission to Yunnan, has returned to Shanghai.

The drought in the North has not yet have been relieved by a drop of rain, anticipation of an impending famine seems to be assuming formidable proportion; at least we judge so from the fact that heavy orders for rice, are arriving daily. Large shipments are looked forward to shortly. The China merchants' steamer *Pautah* left to-day for the North with a full cargo of rice, accompanied by a High Commissioner of Grain.

In regard to the loan of Five Millions of Taels which the Tao-t'ai was commissioned to negotiate in Shanghai, we have since ascertained that after being unsuccessful with the various European Banks, he also addressed himself to the China Merchants Co., who seem for a time to have entertained his proposals. But on finding that previous to coming to them the Tao-t'ai had tried to make arrangements elsewhere and failed, the Company at once withdrew from competition.

Rumours have been current for some time that the Director of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company, Mr. Tong King-sing, was going to resign his post; but we have hitherto abstained from mentioning it, on account of the source of our information not having been quite reliable. We have however again been assured from different quarters that the rumour has become an established fact, and that a successor to the vacant office has been appointed, whose name we have not been able to ascertain.

Among the list of departures by the French mail steamer *Ava* will be observed the names of Sir Edmund and Lady Hornby. Sir Edmund has made many friends during his twelve years' residence in Shanghai, who will regret his loss, and readily forget the deeds of hearty and disinterested kindness which he has performed for them. Privately, our retiring Judge was a sincere and amiable man and a sterling friend; in his public capacity he was remarkable for the constant endeavour to prevent litigation to the utmost of his power. We need only express our best wishes for the future happiness and welfare of Lady Hornby and himself.

On the 12th instant His Excellency the Tao-t'ai returned from his visit to the Viceroy at Soochow in order to transact some very important business, the nature of which will be seen in another paragraph. Late on the 13th he departed again for for Sung-kiang where he met the Viceroy again and from thence travelled in his company by way of Wu-si in the direction of Shanghai. The Viceroy was expected at Woosung on the 14th where he was to have inspected the fortifications and the so much talked-of ironclad, which had been taken there for that purpose. It was not till the morning of the 16th that the two gentlemen arrived at the Arsenal, which was visited in detail by the Viceroy. In the afternoon he left on board a mandarin junk, in two of the gunboat *Tung-chi*, and passed the settlement at 6 o'clock without attracting the slightest notice from anybody. The inspection which was to have taken place on the 14th came off during the 17th in the neighbourhood of Woosung. It is stated that the object of the Viceroy in not entering Shanghai was to avoid coming into contact with the Consuls and being drawn into an argument about the Woosung Railway. If this is so, it would appear to us that the scheme of buying the railway on the part of the Chinese has been entirely given up. From Woosung the Viceroy proceeds to Nanking direct, where he was expected to arrive on the 19th.

It will be remembered that some time ago there was some mention made in most of the China papers of a contemplated loan of ten millions of taels on the part of Tso Ts'ung-tang, the Viceroy of the provinces of Shan-se and Kan-suh. It is not generally known that the reason of the failure of this plan, was, that the Viceroy of Nanking in his quality of Superintendent of Trade, at the last moment refused his sanction to the Customs Revenues of the Yangtsze ports being given as guarantee. Late events at the seat of war in Kan-suh where Tso Ts'ung-tang was routed by the enemy, have brought about a new state of things. The latter, after having crossed the Po-ling mountains and occupying the Kia-yuh pass, now hold unhindered possession of the Northern half of the province of Kan-suh, including its capital Lung-chow. To enable Tso Ts'ung-tang to carry on the war and to pay the arrears so long complained of to his army the Central Government has now peremptorily ordered the Viceroy of Nanking to find the necessary funds and hand them over to Tso Ts'ung-tang. A loan having thus become urgent, we believe that the Tao-t'ai's visit to Shanghai on the 13th instant was in direct connection with it; and that he was entrusted by the Viceroy to negotiate with the banks for a loan of five million taels. So far as we can ascertain, up till now, however, no result has been arrived at. If this loan, for some reasons not yet known, cannot be effected in China, the Viceroy will find himself obliged to carry his proposals to England. The consequence will be that if successful there, he will find himself compelled to accept pounds-sterling in the place of taels and then we may expect the long wished for improvement in the existing rates of exchange.—*Shanghai Courier.*

## TIENTSIN.

10th May.

A few days ago, a Buddhist priest arrived here from some remote place, and announced his ability to procure rain. It is said that he secured an interview with the Governor-General, and said that if rain did not fall sufficient to saturate the ground within five days, he might behead him. Monday was the last day of grace, and the Chinese were wondering on Monday evening, what the end would be, as no rain had fallen. But it fell before morning, and Governor Li did not remove the poor fellow's head, although the rain was barely enough to lay the dust.

H.E. Mr. Seward is expected here in a day or two, and will probably leave for Shanghai by the *Chingking*, on Sunday morning next. We learn that he had an interview with Prince Kung, who called upon him on the 4th inst.

The eldest child, a little girl, of G. W. Collins, Esq., died very suddenly on Monday night, of typhoid fever. She had only been ailing slightly a day or two, really ill for only a day. Among the Chinese there is a great deal of sickness, many cases being of fever.

A high south-westerly wind prevails to night, and the atmosphere is very dry and trying to one's nerves.—*N. C. Daily News* Correspondent.

## KWEI-CHOW.

Kwei-yang Fu, 22nd April.

The weather has been delightful for the past few days, and the newly graduated bachelors, or Sui-tsais, are having a fine time to promenade themselves, calling on their friends and relations, to thank them for presents and congratulations.

The Ti-t'ai, Chang Wun-teh, has returned, having, it is said, perfectly succeeded in stamping out the rebellion which threatened to become so formidable.

News from Chung-kien, yesterday, is to the effect that a persecution has commenced against the Christians of that city. Four converts were killed, many wounded, in that part of the city called Kiang-peh, which lies across the creek, and more than one hundred houses destroyed. This had expected for some time, owing to a circular sent around by the Hsieh-t'ai, Chang Tze-tung calling on the people to exterminate foreigners and their proselytes, or something to that effect. Should the Christians be compelled to rise *en masse* the Government will have to brace itself up for the occasion, as the converts number about 300,000 of the most enlightened people of Sze-chuan.

Here in Kwei-chow everything is quiet, excepting at Tu Shan-chow, on the borders of Kwang-si, where the magistrate has had the stupidity to issue a proclamation forbidding members of the Shueh-kiao from meeting or praying! General Meany has succeeded in obtaining what he thinks to be a new species of Hooded Pheasant.—*Shanghai Courier* Correspondent.

## NAGASAKI.

Business in Nagasaki, as indeed throughout Japan, is unusually dull. There is little or no money in circulation, and merchants appear to be holding aloof from transactions. Yokohama commercial reports, however, anticipate a revival ere long, which will naturally shed its reflection here.

A report is current that steps are about to be taken to tax the Chinese doing business in the Foreign Settlement. We cannot see why they should be exempt, or why they should not furnish their quota towards the Municipal expenses. Several of them do a large business, indeed much more than many foreigners; and it is a well known fact that an extensive surreptitious retail trade in spirituous liquors is daily carried on, thus placing those who pay license at an unfair advantage, by giving the Chinese an opportunity of under-selling them, a practice which it is unnecessary to state they do not scruple to take every advantage of.

A lorcha has lately been launched at Nagasaki, the design for which was suggested to the builder by that unique design "Safety." Bryant and May's patent match boxes. She is intended for coasting purposes, and when finished will be admirably adapted for this end. She is 65 feet long, with breadth of beam 23 feet 8 inches, and will carry a dead-weight of about 150 tons. She will have two masts, and will be rigged with Chinese square sails.

On Sunday, April 30th, between three and four o'clock in the afternoon, this Settlement was thrown into a state of considerable excitement by the news spreading that a fight had taken place in the native town, near Oura, between two seamen named Nicolas Geronimo, aged 34, and Andrea Rimon, aged 26, recently discharged from the British barque *Serpent*. From what we can make out it appears that they had quarrelled, and from words got to blows; at length Rimon got possession of a dangerous weapon in the shape of a rake with four prongs about five inches in length with which he struck Geronimo over the head to the extent of about three inches. The wounded man was immediately conveyed to the hospital, where he expired about 24 hours afterwards, being quite unconscious from the time he received the blow until his death. Rimon attempted to make his escape, but was arrested, near the Catholic Church, by order of the British Consul, and imprisoned. An examination will take place this day to inquire into it.

A Naval Court was held at the British Consulate, Nagasaki, on April 20th, and 21st, in investigate the circumstances attending the wreck of the British ship *Liberator* on April 1st, off Loochoo Islands. Present:—Edward Alwin Bolitho, Esq., Lieut.-Commander H.M.S. *Swinger*, President; Geo. I. L. Hodges, Esq., Assistant H.B.M. Consulate; William Finlay Esq., master of the British ship *Windlower*; William Rogers Abel, Esq., master of the British ship *Serpent*; Mr. Thomas Guard, Paymaster of H.M.S. *Swinger*, Clerk of the Court.—Statement of James Wilson Vandervord, late master of the British ship *Liberator*:—On the 1st day of April, at 1 a.m., the ship struck on a reef, on the S.W. end of the Great Loochoo Island. After using every exertion in trying to get the ship off, she became a total wreck on the 4th April, when I and the crew abandoned the ship and went on shore in the ship's boats, and received the greatest kindness from the natives, who provided us houses and everything we were in need of, during the seven days we remained on the island; we finding ourselves in provisions which we saved from the wreck. They sent us in a Japanese steamer to Nagasaki without charging us any passage money; while on our passage, each and all of them behaved to us with the greatest of kindness. After the case had been thoroughly investigated, and the crew examined, the Court was of opinion that the ship was lost by the Master not making sufficient allowance for current, and through a succession of rough thick weather, but exonerate him from any neglect, and consider that he used all the means in his power to save the ship and cargo after she grounded. They also considered the mate, William F. Sirce, was guilty of neglect in not taking more care to preserve the ship's log, for which he was censured. The master's certificate was returned.—*Rising Sun.*

## THE ISLANDS OF THE T'AI HU.

A few weeks ago I started from Soochow and went through the narrow level plain that connects the mainland with East Tung T'ing Shan, one of the islands in the Great Lake, till I reached the eastern side of the island. This plain seems to have been once a part of the lake, for its level is very low and it is in many places a mere marsh filled with a rank growth of rushes and coarse grass. Here I saw a mode of fishing which is decidedly *sui generis*. There were several men engaged in this business, each of whom was provided with a large basket about four feet high. Its shape was that of a truncated cone. At the top it was about two feet wide and at the bottom five or six feet. Both top and bottom were open, and the fisherman stood inside the basket. As soon as he put this cumbrous net down, he brought all his weight to bear upon it so that it was pressed down into the marsh so deeply that the fish could not escape. Then he deliberately searched with his hands among the stems of the rushes till he had caught all the minnows inside the basket. The number of *small fry* in these marshes is astonishingly great. The Chinese also catch a great many minnows when they drain the water off their rice fields in order to reap the grain. The minnows are very small when they are pumped into the fields with the water with which the Chinese flood their young rice, but they grow to be three inches long by the time the grain is ripe. This may be of some interest to those who would like to know with what degree of rapidity fishes attain their growth.

When I reached eastern side of Tung Tung-t'ing-shan I found thirty-six diminutive gunboats each with a very small cannon on its prow assembled there preparing for the Viceregal inspection. My readers may not be aware that the watch on these boats is changed every two hours. The signal for this change is given by beating on a little drum for five or six minutes. Imagine, gentle reader, that just as you had fallen asleep, forty thousand katydids all at once beginning to chirp near your bed. The effect upon your slumbers and temper would be similar to that produced by thirty-six drummers all playing harmoniously on the tom-tom.

After spending some time in the town which stretches along the base of the mountain on the south-eastern side for about a mile and a half, I climbed on the highest point of East Tung-t'ing-shan. There is a paved pathway extending to the very top of the peak, but nevertheless this path might very justly be called, 'fat man's misery.' From the summit one has a fine view. The mountain itself, broken up into a dozen or more peaks and ridges with a hamlet in this nook and a temple in yonder corner and fruit-trees here and there blushing with pink and red blossoms, is enough to repay one for his toilsome walk. The islands in view were of all sizes, from those that were only dark spots on the water to the huge Si (West) Tung-t'ing-shan that rose up across the channel dark and gloomy in the hazy air, and shut out one fourth of the horizon. There were many boats to be seen here and there, and they, too, varied in size. Some were propelled by a single oar and so small that I at first mistook them for waterfowl; others had five masts and were able to carry 150 (China)-men. On the very summit of the highest peak I found a temple This accounts for the paved pathway. The temple was very small; it consisted of a single room and was surrounded by a low stone wall. No priests lived there. I do not pretend to know the secrets of the *Fung Shuy* doctors, but I feel sure that the *Fung Shuy* of that site is bad. For a residence it is entirely too near to the *Fung* and too far from the *Shuy*.

After leaving East Tung-t'ing-shan I went S. W. to Hwchow, the large city about eighteen *li* from the South-western corner of the lake. From this point I went N. W. and visited several villages and towns and the walled city of Chang-shing. I found the region west of the lake very much like that east of it. Groves of mulberry trees line the banks of the canals and the fields are full of proof that the people love rice, wheat, and vegetables. In many places the canals ran between fields full of pea-vines all in full bloom, and the odours wafted along on the breeze were deliciously fragrant.

The place where I struck the great lake on my way back is called Kah-poo. It is a dirty little village that scarcely deserves a name. Here I went ashore a usual to say what I had to say to the people. Soon after I took my seat in a tea-shop the crowd began to gather around me and one of the young men in the place hastened their assembling, saying, "Walk up! walk up! Big and little! Walk up and see the foreigner! Only fifteen cash a look for grown folks and three cash for babies!" They listened well for a while, but it was evident that there was among them a spirit of restless inquiry. It was not only where I came from, and how old I was, and how much my clothes cost, and whether I was cold or not, that they wanted to know. "Have you any foreign umbrellas? Soap? Pocket-knives?" they asked. I quieted them more than once by telling them, "I have not come here to talk of pocket-knives or foreign umbrellas or goods of any kind but to tell you of something far more important." But as some foreigner has been through that region with a boat-load of miscellaneous merchandise it was for a while hard for me to make them understand that I came on very different errand.

The region around Kah-poo may be called a hunter's paradise. Pheasants and small deer abound, and wild hogs are to be met with. In the afternoon I saw five pheasants that a good marksman might have killed without leaving the boat, and daily late in the afternoon I heard on all sides the well-known flight-note of the cock-pheasant. Near Kah-poo I saw a dog chasing a deer which seemed quite at home in the fields near the village. I did not see any wild pigs, but I made no effort to find them; the pheasants and the deer kindly came and showed themselves.

Half a day's sailing in almost a due East course brought me from Kah-poo to the western side of the West Tung-t'ing-shan. This is by largest island in the lake. It consists of several islands joined together. The broad level plains that connect the mountains together are all under cultivation; and from the summit of any of the half dozen hills that are united to form the island one has a beautiful scene spread out before him. From one point I counted eight villages nestling in nooks and coves at the foot of the hills. The view reminded me of a similar but far more extensive one that is to be seen from a mountain near Tung-chow in Shantung; there fifty villages may be seen from one point, and the blue sea with the islands off Tung-chow promontory from the background of the scene and make the picture of city, sea and plain grandly perfect.

There are two large towns on West Tung-T'ing Shan; one on the southern end and the other on the eastern side. There must be on this one island at least five thousand people. The natives estimate the number at ten thousand. On inquiry I learned that in the hamlets the inhabitants were generally all of one name. At one place where forty or fifty families clustered together I found that they were all named Cheng; at another the name was Soh.

I imagine that I hear some my readers asking, "What do all these people find to do?" As there is on this island much arable land, many devote themselves to raising rice, wheat, and vegetables; many are fishermen; others engage in silk-growing. One day one of the men on the boat said, "This is the place where fruit is cheap." "What kinds of fruit?" I asked. He gave me the following list: the peach, tree-strawberry, pear, plum, cherry, grape, persimmon, *pi-po*, or Chinese medlar, pomegranate, mandarin orange, coolie orange, apricot, and chestnut. As a specimen of the prices I will state that good ripe cherries were sold there this year for fourteen cash a catty. On the side of one of the mountains on West Tung T'ing Shan I found a temple surrounded by a fine orchard. Two priests lived here a mile or more from the nearest neighbours.

As I passed around the N.W. end of West Tung-t'ing-shan I saw a sight with which nothing can compare unless it be the inland sea of Japan. Several islands that lay to the West had just put on their spring dresses, and their appearance was most charming. In some places large patches of pink and purple flowers extended far up the mountain side, and seemed to vie with the blooming fruit trees in adding beauty to the scene. But my attention was rudely forced away from the hills by the rough waves which beat strongly against my boat. With great difficulty the boatmen succeeded in reaching the extreme N.W. point of the island and there I was forced to anchor. As I ran up into an artificial creek, the mouth of which was walled up on both sides with large stones leaving an entrance fifteen feet in width, I saw six black weather-beaten boats loaded with blocks of granite. They ply between this place and the large lime kilns of Soochow. "What ugly uncomfortable boats!" I said to myself. "There is more comfort in one corner of my house-boat than can be found in all six of these hulks." But after waiting all night and part of the next day for the wind to change I was glad to employ one of these same ugly boats to tow me away from West Tung-t'ing-shan. As we tacked backwards and forwards all the time moving towards Soochow in spite of the wind, which was as precisely adverse as it could have been, the tow-boat appeared positively beautiful and graceful in my eyes.

There is always one resource left to a man on the Great Lake in a house-boat with the wind against him; he can run before the wind till he rude off the lake and then he can make his way around it. There are no less than seventy-two entrances to it so the perplexed traveller has only to take his choice.—*Shanghai Courier* Correspondent.

## LOBSTER FAR

### NOTHING NEW.

Mr. J. K. Laughton, writing to *Notes and Queries*, adds another to the numerous instances already given of the Bremerhaven plot having been anticipated. "The following note," he says, "from the *Naval Chronicle* for 1800 occurs in the notice of the death of Admiral George Vandeput, and refers to the period of his commanding the *Asia*, of 64 guns, on the North American station, 1774-77:—During the time this ship was stationed off New York it very narrowly escaped (through the sagacity of Captain Vandeput himself) being blown up in consequence of an insidious, though it must be owned very ingenious, American contrivance. A quantity of gunpowder was put on board a small vessel, which is said to have purposely thrown herself in the way of one of the *Asia's* tenders. In one of the barrels was an alarum, or piece of clock-work, which, being wound-up previous to its being put into the barrel, would go off at a distant period, and by means of a musket lock attached to it would, on being taken into the magazine of the *Asia*, have set fire to the whole store, and thereby blown up the vessel. The whole scheme was, however, happily frustrated by the prudence of Captain Vandeput, and the terrors of one of the American prisoners who was on board; and in the secret."

### THE TERTIARY RACE.

At the meeting of the Society of Biblical Archæology on the 14th ult., a paper on "The Tertiary Race" was read by the Rev. H. S. Warleigh, M.A. The following were the author's conclusions:—According to the geologists certain works of art are in existence, which prove that man must have been living as far back as the tertiary period of the earth's crust; and Egyptologists affirm that the advanced state of early civilization and art prove that man was made more than 6,000 years ago. On the other hand, some theologians say that man was not in existence till the present era; and that therefore mankind could not have produced those works, nor could they be the subjects of this alleged civilization. These works of art, however, do exist, and they were made during the tertiary period; but other manufacturers, besides those of the human race, may have produced them. The Bible mentions a race of intelligent and bodily erect beings as existing before the tertiary period, who were capable of making these works of art, and who were in circumstances which would call for their production. The historical fragments which speak of this race are Genesis vi. 4, and Numbers xiii. 33. The passages which allude to it are Genesis i. 28, iv. 14-25. Thus it is evident that a powerful race, not of human origin, existed in the time of Adam, that it was of immense antiquity, and that it was not extinct in the days of Moses. This race might be called Genus Tertiarum; or it might receive its biblical appellation, Ha-Nephilim—The Nephilim. This race may have lived in a highly civilized state in the valley of the Nile, and have left the stamp of their power there, and some of them may have emigrated northward and built the giant cities of Bashan. Perhaps some parts of ancient mythology relate to them; and indeed the discovery of such a race throws much light on many obscure subjects of study, and at any rate, if proven on one point, supports the harmony of science and the Bible.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

### CAOUTCHOUC.

At the ordinary meeting of the members of Arts on the 5th April, Admiral Commanney in the chair, Mr. Markham gave a description of the cultivation of caoutchouc-yielding trees in British India. The first instance of the conversion of the caoutchouc-yielding tree from a wild to a cultivated state occurred 17 years ago. On the 5th of April, 1859, he submitted a scheme for the collection of plants and seeds of the various species of the febrifuge chinchona plants in South America and their introduction into India. At that time chinchona plants were uncultivated. Now, there were extensive chinchona plantations yielding larger percentages of febrifuge alkaloids than the trees ever did in their wild state, and extending over the Neilgherry Hills, the lower slopes of the Sikkim Himalaya, and the higher ridges of Ceylon. From these plantations, some belonging to Government, others to private companies, about 140,000lbs. of bark was annually imported into this country, and the yield was rapidly increasing. The permanent supply of an indispensable medicine had been secured, and it had been brought within the reach of millions who formerly could never procure it. Thousands of lives would by this means be saved, and the material wealth of India and Ceylon would be increased by the addition of a valuable product to their list of exports. In 1870 Mr. Markham came to the conclusion that it was necessary to do for the indiarubber or caoutchouc-yielding trees what had already been done with such happy results for the chinchona trees. While the trees yielding quinine and the febrifuge alkaloids only grew wild on the slopes of the Andes, and all belonged to one genus, the caoutchouc-yielding trees were of several genera, and were found in the forests of India, the Eastern Archipelago, Africa, Madagascar, Mexico and Nicaragua, as well as in South America. Owing, however, to the enormous demand for caoutchouc, the most reckless fellings were now going on in all the tropical forests which yielded this valuable product, and the time had now come when plantations must be formed of caoutchouc-yielding trees in order to prevent their eventual destruction and to provide for a permanent supply. It was well known that caoutchouc was now used for an infinite number of purposes. The imports into England in 1874 from South America were 70,866cwt.; India, 9,341; Borneo, 7,101; Africa, 6,380; and Madagascar, 5,984. After giving a lengthy explanation as to the cultivation of these trees, Mr. Markham, in conclusion, remarked that so far as British India was concerned, the necessary measures had now been adopted with a view to secure a permanent supply of the best caoutchouc.

Woman does a great deal to discourage lofty sentiments of patriotism. When a man is leaning over the back fence telling a neighbour how he would shed his last drop of blood for suffering Louisiana, it disturbs him to have his wife yell from the kitchen:—"Look a' here! are you scouring with that bucket of water, or shall I come out and see to you?"—*Milwaukie Sentinel.*

### HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. Falconer and Co.'s Register.)

| May 24th. | |
|---|---|
| Barometer—9 A.M. | 29.856 |
| Barometer—1 P.M. | 29.833 |
| Barometer—4 P.M. | 29.815 |
| Thermometer—9 A.M. | 77 |
| Thermometer—1 P.M. | 77 |
| Thermometer—4 P.M. | 77 |
| Thermometer—Maximum | 77 |
| Thermometer—Minimum (over night) | 73 |

### COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

OPIUM.

WEDNESDAY, 24th May.

Sales of Bengal drug to-day have been confined to New Patna at $588½, and New Benares at $580. Nothing else has been reported.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand.....3/10
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight. 3/10½
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight 3/10¾
Credits, at 6 months' sight... 3/10½
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight.....3/11
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, sight.....225½
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, sight.....225½
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, sight.....71½
Private, 30 days' sight.....72

SHARES

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—1 per cent. par.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—$650 per share.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,675 per share.
China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 34 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company—$215 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$530 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$156 per share.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—37 per cent. discount.
Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—10 per cent. discount.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 69 per share.
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$75 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$45 per cent. discount.
Chinese Imperial Loan—£103.

SALES ON MAY 24TH, AS REPORTED BY CHINESE.

Vermicelli—50 bags, at $8.55, by Kin Kwong Hing Chong to travelling trader.
Hams—5 packages, at Tls. 16.0.0.0, by Kwong Hing Chong to travelling trader.
Shellfish—10 bags, at $38.00, by Kin Tai Loong to travelling trader.
China Root—100 packages, at $2.80, by Wo Shun Hing to travelling trader.
Gymsam—100 piculs, at 92 cents, by Wo Shun Hing to travelling trader.
Saigon Rice—3,800 piculs, at $1.62, by Hop Hing to local trader.
Yellow Fans—3,800 piculs, at $2.92, by Yuen Fat to travelling trader.

## Insurances.

### ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at Current Rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

tf 1780 Hongkong, 27th March, 1876.

### NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.

tf 674 Hongkong, 27th March, 1876.

### QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to GRANT POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the extent of 45,000 Dollars on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, at Current Local Rates, subject to a Discount of 20 % on the premia.

NORTON & Co.,
*Agents.*

tf 8 Hongkong, January, 1876.

### SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $45,000 on First-class Risks.

A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Office.

T. G. LONSTEAD,
*Agent, Sun Fire Office.*

1335 Hongkong, 26th August, 1874.

### TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire at current rates*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
*Agents.*

~~tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.~~

### YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date the above Association will allow a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) on Local Risks only.

RUSSELL & Co.
*Agents.*

tf 1800 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

### THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agent in Hongkong for the above-named Company, is prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of £10,000 at the usual rates subject to an immediate discount of 20 %.

Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in premia for Life Insurance in China.

Life Policies effected during the year 1875 Share in the Bonus to be declared on 31st December for the quinquennial period then ending.

A. MACG. HEATON

1465 Hongkong, 27th September, 1875.

### LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
*Agents.*

~~tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.~~

### MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

### MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors, authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one First-class Risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on Adjoining Risks at Current Rates.

A Discount of 20 % allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
*Agents.*

48 Hongkong, 8th January, 1875.

### NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

*Established* 1809.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual rates, subject to a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %)

GILMAN & Co.,
*Agents.*

tf 1068 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

### BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE RISKS.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.

A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.

FIRE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.

A DISCOUNT of TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

RUSSELL & Co.,
*Agents.*

1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

### THE LONDON ASSURANCE,

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 20 % allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1868 Hongkong 26th July, 1872.

## Vessels Advertised as Loading.

| Destination | Vessel's Name | Captain | At | For Freight Apply to | To be Despatched. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL | Antenor (str.) | | | Butterfield & Swire | On or about 25th inst. |
| Do. | Channel Queen | N. Lenfestey | Hongkong | Meyer & Co. | Quick despatch. |
| Do. | Hope | Boulton | Hongkong | Vogel, Hagedorn & Co. | Quick despatch. |
| Do. | Commissary | Hunter | Hongkong | Vogel, Hagedorn & Co. | Quick despatch. |
| Do. | British Crown | W. Andrews | Hongkong | Meyer & Co. | Quick despatch. |
| NEW YORK | Charter Oak | Smith | Whampoa | Vogel, Hagedorn & Co. | Quick despatch. |
| SAN FRANCISCO *via* Y'HAMA | Oceanic (str.) | | Hongkong | O. & O. S. Co. | On 1st prox., at 3 P.M. |
| Do. Do. | China (str.) | | | P. M. S. S. Co. | On 15th prox., at 3 P.M. |
| Do. | Margarita | James Owen | Hongkong | Vogel, Hagedorn & Co. | Quick despatch. |
| Do. | Wealthy Pendleton | Blanchard | Hongkong | Vogel, Hagedorn & Co. | Quick despatch. |
| HONOLULU | Willard Mudgett | Dickey | Hongkong | Wing Wo Yuen | Quick despatch. |
| SAIGON, SINGAPORE, &c. | Ava (str.) | Fleurials | | Messageries Maritimes | On 27th inst., at noon. |
| SINGAPORE, BOMBAY, &c. | Lombardy (str.) | Gillson | Hongkong | P. & O. S. N. Co. | On 3rd prox., at noon. |
| Do. AND MAURITIUS | Wodan | Meyer | Hongkong | Meyer & Co. | Quick despatch. |
| NAGASAKI | Genoa (str.) | Corrigall | Hongkong | Jardine, Matheson & Co. | To-day, at noon. |
| YOKOHAMA | Bombay (str.) | | Hongkong | P. & O. S. N. Co. | Quick despatch. |
| SHANGHAI | China (str.) | P. H. Hennings | Hongkong | Siemssen & Co. | To-day, at 2 P.M. |
| Do. | Karo (str.) | Pinkney | Hongkong | Meyer & Co. | Quick despatch. |
| SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW | Douglas (str.) | Burnie | Hongkong | Douglas Lapraik & Co. | To-day, at noon. |

## For Sale.

MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co. have for Sale,

EX LATE ARRIVALS:—

SUPERIOR DANISH BUTTER, in 1lb. and 2lb. Tins.
CUTTING-PACKING Co.'s FRUITS, in Syrup.
QUEEN'S OLIVES.
HUNTLEY and PALMER'S BISCUITS.
SCOTCH OATMEAL, specially prepared.
FRESH HOMINY and CORN MEAL.
MARASCHINO and CURAÇAO.
COURVOISIER'S BRANDY.
KRUG'S CHAMPAGNE.
CHERRY BRANDY.
BREAKFAST and DINNER CLARET.
HENNESSY'S 1, 2, and 3 STAR.
OLD PORT.
DINNER SHERRY.
SCOTCH and IRISH WHISKIES.
DRAUGHT ALE, in Kilderkins.
DRAUGHT ALE, in 10 Gallon Jars.
TURKEY FIGS.
MUSCATEL RAISINS.
TABLE CUTLERY, from ROGERS and SONS.
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
DINNER SERVICES, complete.
FENDERS and FIRE IRONS.
ENGINEER'S BRASS FITTINGS.
BOILER IRON and TUBES.
MANILA CORDAGE.
MANILA CIGARS.
CUMSHAW TEA.
DE LA RUE & Co.'s STATIONERY.
AMERICAN HAMS.
GOLDEN GATE BAKER'S FLOUR.
FINEST GROUND COFFEE, in 1lb. and 2lb. Tins.

Also,

A FIRST-CLASS AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLE, complete.

14 Hongkong, 16th May, 1876.

FOR SALE.

ENCAUSTIC TILES.
1 Lot 14ft. 6in. by 13ft. 6in., with Border.
1 Lot 17ft. 0in. by 9ft. 0in., with Border.

Apply to

A. MILLAR & Co.,
Plumbers, &c.

tf 931 Hongkong, 24th March, 1876.

WASSIAMULL DHURRUMDASS, CASHMERE and INDIA MERCHANT,

Has for Sale, Cashmere Shawls, Morning Gowns, Rampore and Delhi Shawls, Burnous, and Sindh Gold Lace Work Goods, &c., &c.

No. 30, QUEEN'S ROAD,
Next to Messrs. SAYLE & Co., Hongkong.

6m 1887 24th December, 1875.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CARTE BLANCHE CHAMPAGNE:—
Quarts.....$15 per case (1 dozen.)
Pints.....$16 „ „ (2 „ )
5 % discount on 25 Cases.

BOURBON WHISKEY,
$12 per case (1 dozen.)

FOR SALE BY
HEARD & Co.

975 Hongkong, 23rd June, 1875.

DELICIOUS GINGER BRANDY
$4 per Dozen.
SPIRITS of WINE, for Lamps,
$3 per Dozen.

Apply to the
HONGKONG DISTILLERY Co.

1209 Hongkong, 6th August, 1875.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax } CANVAS.
Crown

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition; Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder; Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Safety Fuse.

1y 1025 July 7

NOW ON SALE.

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY, WITH THE PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

An ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Dalmers' Vocabulary contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

TRUBNER & Co.,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW;
W. H. BELL,
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

## For Sale.

FOR SALE

CHAS. HEIDSIECK'S CHAMPAGNE.
"WEISSLACK."
$19.....per case of 2 dozen pints.
$18.....per case of 1 dozen quarts.
CHATEAU LEOVILLE POYFERRE, 1869.
"VIN DES PRINCES."
$18.....per case of 1 dozen quarts.
CHATEAU BELAIR.
$9.....per case of 1 dozen quarts.
LORMONT.
$5.....per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$6.....per case of 2 dozen pints.

SIEMSSEN & Co.

592 Hongkong, 1st May, 1876.

ED. CHASTEL,
WINE MERCHANT,

Has just landed an assortment of Superior WINES:—

CLARETS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Table Claret, Medoc | at | $3.00 per 1 doz. |
| St. Emilion (quarts) | at | $4.00 per 1 doz. |
| St. Emilion (pints) | at | $4.50 per 2 doz. |
| St. Estèphe (quarts) | at | $6.00 per 1 doz. |
| Chateau Leoville (quarts) | at | $3.00 per 1 doz. |
| Chateau Lafite (quarts) | at | $10.00 per 1 doz. |
| Chateau Margaux (quarts) | at | $10.00 per 1 doz. |

WHITE WINES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Haut Sauterne (quarts) | at | $7.50 per 1 doz. |
| Chablis (quarts) | at | $7.50 per 1 doz. |
| Chablis (pints) | at | $8.50 per 2 doz. |
| Hochheimer (quarts) | at | $9.00 per 1 doz. |
| Burgundy (quarts) | at | $17.00 per 1 doz. |
| Burgundy (pints) | at | $18.00 per 2 doz. |

CHAMPAGNE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| De St. Marceaux & Cie's Carte Blanche (pints) | at | $15.00 per 2 doz. |
| Eugène Cliquot (quarts) | at | $16.00. |
| Eugène Cliquot (pints) | at | $17.00. |

Courvoisier, Curlier Frères COGNAC, &c., &c., &c.

No. 2, WYNDHAM STREET,
Corner Queen's Road,
Opposite the Hongkong Club.

Hongkong, 27th April, 1876. [563

FOR SALE,

DANISH BEER, from the FURORGS FABRIKKER.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

14d 702 Hongkong, 16th May, 1876.

FOR SALE,

KEROSINE, in Lots to suit Purchasers. Apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

700 Hongkong, 15th May, 1876.

LAMPS,
BRACKETS, and CHANDELIERS for Sale, made to order, or rebronzed.

A. MILLAR & Co.,
Plumbers and Gasfitters,
Hongkong.

tf 551 Hongkong, 24th April, 1876.

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY)
SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA,
F. PEIL,
*Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany.)*

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORSAR & SONS, Arbroath.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

YEE SUNG & Co.,
COAL MERCHANTS,

Have always on hand LARGE STOCKS of every description of COAL.

Address, care of HOO-TY-LOONG & Co., No. 43, Praya, Hongkong.

648 Hongkong, 9th May, 1876.

NOW ON SALE.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,

By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.

PRICE: In Paper Wrapper.....$1.50
Neatly Bound.....$2.00

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at Endicott's Lane, and that he has always a great quantity of BEST COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.

1y 1447 Hongkong, 23rd September, 1875.

STAFFORDSHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF HANLEY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£250,000.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong and Shanghai for the above Company, are prepared to issue POLICIES OF FIRE INSURANCE at Current Rates.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

385 Hongkong, 24th March, 1876.

THE MERCHANTS' MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF LONDON.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£500,000.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to issue POLICIES of MARINE INSURANCE at Current Rates, payable in London, India, Australia, New Zealand, Straits, Mauritius, Java, Manila, China, Japan, California, &c., &c.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

Hongkong, 24th March, 1876.

NOTE.—By the Company's Articles of Association it is provided that, after payment to the Shareholders of a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum, one-fourth of the residue of profits will be rateably divided amongst those Insurers out of whose business profits have been made during the year. [386

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
*Secretary.*

Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf 885

## Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"KARO,"

Captain Pinkney, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

MEYER & Co.,
Agents.

tf 740 Hongkong, 25th May, 1876.

FOR SINGAPORE AND MAURITIUS.

THE Al German Bark

"WODAN,"

Captain Meyer, will have immediate despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

MEYER & Co.

749 tf Hongkong, 24th May, 1876.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE Al American Ship
"CHARTER OAK,"

Smith, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

394 Hongkong, 27th March, 1876.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Al British Ship
"MARGARITE,"

James Owen, Master, will load for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

396 Hongkong, 27th March, 1876.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMALIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;

ALSO,
PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

ON SATURDAY, the 27th May, 1876, at Noon, the Company's Steamship "*AVA*," Commandant FREMIAL, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till noon. Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 26th May, 1876. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1876.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES
AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S.S. *OCEANIC* will be despatched for San Francisco, *viâ* Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 1st June, at 3 P.M., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. of the 31st instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY,
Agent.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1876.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTHAMPTON, AND LONDON;

ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*LOMBARDY*," Captain GILLSON, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on SATURDAY, the 3rd June, at Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 5 P.M. Specie and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on 2nd June.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

*** A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness on such declaration.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

A. MCIVER, Superintendent.

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 22nd May, 1876.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer *CHINA* will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 15th June, 1876, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe, via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Mitsu Bishi S.S. Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of steamers to England, France, and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 14th proximo. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY,
Agent.

Hongkong, May 15th, 1876.

NOTICE.

IN Order to meet the wishes of the Native Community, the Chinese issue of this Paper has been, from the commencement of the China New Year, issued DAILY instead of on alternate days as before.

The Paper has been Established for nearly Twenty Years, and is, as to Editorial Management, under the Direction of a Well Educated Chinese Gentleman; gives reliable commercial and general information, and has the same position with the Native Community as to Advertisements and News as the English *Daily Press* with the Foreign Community. The Charge for Advertisements will be as heretofore.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1874.

## Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Steamship

"DOUGLAS,"

Captain Burnie, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 25th inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

736 Hongkong, 22nd May, 1876.

FOR NAGASAKI.

THE Steamship
"GENOA,"

Captain Corrigall, will leave for the above Port TO-DAY, the 25th inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.

756 Hongkong, 24th May, 1876.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON, *viâ* SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"ANTENOR,"

will be despatched on or about the 25th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

652 Hongkong, 9th May, 1876.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"BOMBAY"

will leave for the above place a few hours after the arrival of the Steamship *Teheran* with the next English Mail, instead of the Steamship *Sunda*, which was previously circulated.

A. MCIVER,
Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 24th May, 1876. [748

FOR LONDON.

THE Al British Clipper Ship
"COMMISSARY,"

Captain Hunter, will load for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

730 Hongkong, 20th May, 1876.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Al American Bark
"WEALTHY PENDLETON,"

Captain Blanchard, will load for the above Port, and will be despatched on or before the 10th June. For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

731 Hongkong, 19th May, 1876.

FOR LONDON.

THE Al British Clipper Barque
"HOPE,"

Captain Boulton, will load here for the above Port, and will have immediate despatch.

For Freight, apply to

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

671 Hongkong, 11th May, 1876.

FOR HONOLULU.

THE Al American Bark

"WILLARD MUDGETT,"

Dickey, Master, will load here for the above Port and will have quick despatch.

At Honolulu the vessel will be consigned to Messrs. CHU LAN & Co.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

WING WO YUEN.

1m 737 Hongkong, 22nd May, 1876.

FOR LONDON.

THE Al British Clipper Bark

"BRITISH CROWN,"

W. Andrews, Master, having the greater part of her Cargo engaged, will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to

MEYER & Co.

679 Hongkong, 12th May, 1876.

FOR LONDON.

THE Al British Ship

"CHANNEL QUEEN,"

N. Lenfestey, Master, having the greater part of her Cargo engaged, will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to

MEYER & Co.

tf 461 Hongkong, 7th April, 1876.

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

Neither the CAPTAIN, the AGENTS, nor the OWNERS, will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT contracted by the Officers or the Crew of the following Vessels during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

ANNA, Ger. bk., Wittrebon.—Melchers & Co.
BUA PAU, Siam. sh., Möller.—Kien-tye-loong.
CANDIA, Brit. str., Thomson.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
CAP HORN, Ger. bk., Green.—W. Pustau & Co.
CAROLINE BEHN, Ger. bk., Schmidt.—Siemssen & Co.
CHANNEL QUEEN, Brit. sh., Lenfesty.—Meyer & Co.
CHARTER OAK, Am. sh., Smith.—Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.
COMMISSARY, Brit. sh., Hunter.—Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.
DAYLIGHT, Siam. bk., Rademaker.—Kien-tye-loong.
EMMA, Ger. bk., Gran.—W. Pustau & Co.
FEIGA, Dan. bk., Christiansen.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.
F. H. JESSEN, Ger. bk., Rasmussen.—W. Pustau & Co.
IPHIGENIA, Ger. bk., Matzen.—W. Pustau & Co.
KATE TATHAM, Brit. 3-m. sch., Muckersy.—Carlowitz & Co.
KRONPRINDESSEN, Dan. bk., Hansen.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.
LOCHIEL, Brit. sch., Ewan.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.
LUCRE, Siam. bk., Colberg.
MAHARAJAH, Brit. str., Stephenson.—Siemssen & Co.
MARQUIS OF ARGYLE, Brit. bk., McKeon.—Rozario & Co.
MAY, Brit. 3-m. sch., Plumley.—Clyphant & Co.

# Extracts.

## THE CHURCH OF THE WORLD.

BY RICHARD MONKTON MILNES, (LORD HOUGHTON).

I stood one Sunday morning
Before a large church door;
The congregation gathered,
And carriages a score.
From one outstepped a lady
I oft had seen before.

Her hand was on a prayer-book,
And held a vinaigrette;
The sign of man's redemption
Clear on the book was set,
Above the cross there glistened
A golden coronet.

For her the obsequious beadle
The inner door flung wide,
Lightly as up a ball-room,
Her footsteps seemed to glide;
There might be good thoughts in her,
For all her evil pride.

But after her a woman
Peeped wistfully within,
On whose wan face was graven
Life's hardest discipline,
The trace of the and trinity
Of weakness, pain, and sin.

The few free seats were crowded
Where she could rest and pray,
With her worn garb contrasted
Each side in fair array,
"God's house holds no poor sinners,"
She sighed, and walk away.

Old Heathendom's vast temples
Hold men of every state;
The steps of far Benares
Commingle small and great;
The dome of Saint Sophia
Confounds all human state;

The aisles of blessed Peter
Are open all the year;
Throughout wide Christian Europe
The Christian's right is clear
To the God's house in freedom,
Each man the other's peer.

Save only in that England
Where this disgrace I saw—
England, where no one crouches
In Tyranny's base awe—
England, where all are equal
Beneath the eye of Law.

Yet there, too, each cathedral
Contrasts its ample room;
No weary beggar resting
Within the holy gloom;
No earnest student musing
Beside the famous tomb.

Who shall remove this evil
That descrates our age—
A scandal great as ever
Inconoclastic rage?
Who to this Christian people
Restore their heritage?

## SAILORS' YARNS AND WISHES.

Notwithstanding their hardships, sailors cannot refrain from "yarning" in the most extravagant manner: "If I was a king," said a sailor, "I would make everybody rich; I would take off the taxes, and make everybody contented and happy. Then I would marry a pretty girl, buy a horse and cow and go farming." Jack has always a greater terror of taxes, though he never pays any, and a most romantic idea of a farmer's life, although he may never have passed a day on a farm. That the farmer has all night to sleep, while Jack is liable to be called at any moment, is the one great cause of sailors wanting to be farmers. "If I was a king," said the other, "I would make my father and mother and all my brothers and sisters rich, then get all the money I could and then leave." He failed to say where he would go—probably to "parts unknown."

"'Vast there," said the first Jack, "how much money would you want, anyhow? Be easy, now; don't take a hog's bite."

"Well," said the other, "I would be satisfied if that ship were loaded down with needles and every needle would be worn out with making bags to hold my money."

"Belay there!" said Jack number one. "Don't be a fool. When you make a wish, wish for something in reason. Now, I wish I had a pile of money so big that your pile wouldn't be enough to pay the interest on mine for so long as you could hold a red-hot knitting-needle in your ear!"

## THE RELIGION OF AMITY AND THE RELIGION OF ENMITY.

It would clear up our ideas about many things if we distinctly recognised the truth that we have two religions. Primitive humanity has but one. The humanity of the remote future will have but one. The two are opposed; and we who live midway in the course of civilisation have to believe in both—the religion of enmity and the religion of amity. Of course, I do not mean that these are both called religions. Here I am not speaking of names, I am speaking simply of things. Nowadays, men do not pay the same verbal homage to the code which enmity dictates that they do to the code which amity dictates. The last occupies the place of honour, but the real homage is paid in large measure, if not in the larger measure, to the code dictated by enmity. The religion of enmity nearly all men actually believe; the religion of amity most of them merely believe they believe. In some discussion—say, about international affairs—remind them of certain precepts contained in the creed they profess, and the most you get is a tepid assent. Now, let the conversation turn on the "tunding" at Winchester, or on the treatment of Indian mutineers, or on the Jamaica massacre, and you find that, while the precepts tepidly assented to were but nominally believed, quite opposite precepts are believed undoubtedly and defended with fervour. Curiously enough, to maintain these antagonist religions, we have adopted from two different races two different cults. From the books of the Jewish New Testament we take our religion of amity; Greek and Latin epics and histories serve as gospels for our religion of enmity. In the education of our youth, we devote a small position of time to the one, and a large portion of time to the other; and, as though to make the compromise effectual, these two cults are carried on the same places by the same teachers. At our public schools, as also at many others schools, the some men are priests of both religions. The nobility of self-sacrifice, set forth in Scripture lessons and dwelt on in sermons, is made conspicious every seventh day, while, during the other six days nobility of sacrificing others is exhibited in glowing words. The sacred duty of blood-revenge, which, as existing savages show us, constitutes religion of enmity in its primitive form, is the duty which, during the six days, is deeply stamped on natures quite ready to receive it; and then something is done towards obliterating the stamp, when, on the seventh day, vengeance is interdicted. As the intelligent child, propounding to his seniors puzzling theological questions, and, meeting many rebuffs, eventually ceases to think about difficulties of which he can get no solution, so, a little later, the contradictions between the things taught to him in school and in church, at first startling and inexplicable, become by and by familiar, and no longer attract his attention. Thus, while growing up, he acquires, in common with all around him, the habit of using first one and then the other of his creeds, as the occasion demands, and at maturity the habit has become completely established. Now, he enlarges on the need for maintaining the national honour, and thinks it mean to arbitrate about an agression instead of avenging it by war; and now, calling his servants together, he reads a prayer, in which he asks God that our trespasses may be forgiven as we forgive trespasses against us. That which he prays for as a virtue on Sunday, he scorns as a vice on Monday. Of these two religions taught us, we must constantly remember that, civilisation, the religion of enmity, is slowly losing strength, while the religion amity is slowly gaining strength.—*Herbert Spencer.*

## VULGARITY.

Thackeray, in his immortal work, defined a snob as "one who meanly admires mean things;" and this definition is nearly exhaustive. But it is characteristic of society that it is more intolerant of slight derelictions from its unwritten laws than of graver offences. To violate the *convenances* is unpardonable. "Our virtues lie in the interpretation of the time;" and a fine lady's feelings would be more outraged by a country cousin eating an orange at a theatre than if she had seriously compromised her reputation by an inconsiderate flirtation. The formidable increase of vulgarity in so huge a city as London is partly accounted for by the rapid dissemination of new ideas, which, together with the existence of great riches, enables those people who purchase their taste to follow in the wake of any, success as blindly as "les moutons de Penurge." Thus even the Minton tiles, which but a short time ago were so refreshing an innovation, have now by their ubiquitous appearance become a nuisance to the eye. South Kensington art, sunflowers and passion-flowers, tertiary tones and early English art-furniture are rapidly becoming eyesores. It is a question whether the beautiful Japanese art will long maintain its present distinction, even if it does not fall a victim to the march of Western intellect, which has already ruined those unrivalled fabrics and combinations of colour that delighted the eye in Persian, Indian, and Turkish rugs and carpets, and has given place of late to the false and hateful hues of Solferino and Magenta. The public are influenced, too, in a great measure, by the newspaper and other advertisements, which are all steeped in vulgarity, as are the theatres and the exhibitions, the print-shops and the railways book-stalls, but above all the photograph-shops, from whose windows ill-dressed and *décolletées* females leer at us, who would seem, in spite of Mr. Collette and his Society for the Suppression of Vice, to wish to be naked.

One has but to run one's eye over the advertising columns of a newspaper to read of lady-housekeepers, lady-companions, and lady-helps. Even our valets are designated our gentlemen below stairs; and we may soon hear of a gentleman-boots at a boarding-house. But vulgarity, like sin, is worst in high places, from the example it sets and the warrant of prerogative it obtains. "I am a gentleman; and by my birth companion with a king; a king's no more." There is a fine independence about this sentiment of old Heywood albeit written in a servile era; and the only emendation more than two centuries experience would suggest is. Is a king always as much? Nothing can be in worse taste than for gentle and high-bred women to have to rise *en masse*, like charity children, because some English or German princekin deigns, uninvited, to enter their box at the opera or elsewhere. What can be more absurd than the conservation in the nineteenth century of forms and ceremonies that should be obsolete! and that it should not be permitted to a private gentleman to approach his Sovereign in public without first donning the habits of a flunkey! What more preposterous than for those of the softer sex to to expose their neck and arms, and to encumber themselves with a perfectly useless and expensive tail-appendage, like a bird of paradise, on one of our genial March or April days, it they wish to do homage at a drawing-room, or, as it is now profanely called, a naked show? Her Majesty's state-coach, which was only worthy of Mr. Batty's circus, has been at last abolished. Surely the relics of barbarism just named ought to be relegated to the same limbo.

Thanks to the free-and-easy shooting-coat tone of the age, the pompous vulgarity of the old school is a little exploded amongst our modern aristocracy, but it has been succeeded by other airs and graces of superiority, so that it is difficult to say which is most offensive—the overbearing insolence of one peer of new creation, or the affable condescension of another; cheap swagger and smug conceit, or hyper-refinement and fatuous inanity. Yet these are the fashion-flies whom society delights to honour. The magic of their names is invoked by West-end shopmen, who, to decide a wavering customer, will softly whisper that a similar article has just been selected by "Royalty." In society proper it is difficult not to be vulgar; those only have no excuse, who, from birth and position, are launched on the surface, and float there. They are naturally sought after, and are spared those ignoble arts by which the ill-assured people, who have struggled to the front out of their proper sphere, contrive to maintain a precarious foothold. It is painful to think of the amount of dirt these persons, often grown gray in their social service, must have swallowed in their youth; the envy, hatred, malice, and uncharitableness they must have survived; and the thickness of their moral epiflermis. These are they who delight to talk of their great friends and acquaintance, and who as completely ignore their own kith and kin and natural surroundings as if they had no existence. Their conversation is flavoured with anecdotes and sayings of influential potentates, whom they call by their Christian names or previous titles, imagining them to shed some vicarious lustre on their own patronymics. Yet these are but some of the outward and visible signs of vulgarity, which we may laugh at and pass by. There remains the worst form—the innate vulgarity of the mind, as odious in its way as is the vice which Plato meant by "the lie in the soul." Long friction with the world and knowledge of the social pulse may enable a man to conceal, so as to pass muster with his fellows, this inveterate defect, but all "the rain in the sweet heavens" can never entirely wash it out.—*World.*

## THE RESEARCHES OF SCIENCE.

The progress of intellect has made vast accessions to every department of science; and still it goes on developing its gigantic powers and displaying its inexhaustible resources. From the ages of darkness the tide of time has brought us down to the living present, from which stand-point we can look back over the brilliant achivements of intellect and treasure up for the future the great truths thus revealed. Among the most important results of the researches of science, none are more interesting or startling than those presented to us in the beautiful field of Astronomy; for there it has unfolded to us the mysteries of the universe—pointed out the position the earth occupies therein—its relation to other planetary orbs—accurately determined its size, form, and the laws that control it, and has also demonstrated the fact that our sun, with all the worlds which revolve around it, is but one among many other systems which fill the circle of the universe. To Geology is due the explanation of the structure and phenomena of the earth. It has investigated the different strata of which it is composed—established theories respecting the various layers of deposit—the formation of rocks—the cause of its internal heat, and the excessive changes it must have undergone during the several periods of time in which it was being prepared for the abode of a race of intelligent beings. Philosophy has kept pace with her sister sciences, and throughout the world has done much for the benefit of mankind. The laws and effects of the attractive forces, of motion, and the four great imponderable agencies of light, heat, electricity, and magnetism, which play so important a part in the earth's phenomena, all come within her province, and the investigations therein have progressed to an unlimited extent, and form the chief corner stone of the beautiful structure of erudition. The science of Chemistry has for its object the study of the nature and properties of all the materials which enter into the composition or structure of the earth, the sea and air, and of every object accessible to man. Thus it has much to do with all the arts of life; and there is scarce a branch of industry at the present day which is not indebted to it for many valuable improvements. The world owes much of its progress to the researches of intellect in this department. Linnaeus, as he beheld the riches of the vegetable kingdom spread out before him, inviting his observation and study, was induced to construct a system of Botany, having for its aim a scientific inquiry of the nature and laws of the plants which constitute an independent kingdom of nature between the mineral and the animal. Since that period the science has assumed a greater interest and more diversified attractions, until the study of the plants in their relations to other parts of the creation, and the part they perform in the general economy of the world, has become one of exceeding beauty and interest, enlisting in its behalf the monster intellects of the present age. Everywhere over the wide earth—on the land and in the sea—in the air above and the soil beneath, are scattered a great variety of animals, differing in species, habits, and peculiarities, and occupying each a portion of terrestrial space best adapted to their respective states of existence. To arrange them into classes, orders, and families, describe their nature, habits, and order of succession and distribution, is the province of that portion of natural history termed Zoology. Naturalists, from the time of Aristole, that great mind of Greece, and the leader of all intellectual culture at that period, have each in turn pursued their researches with great vigour, and added the results of their labours to the common fund. By them the animal kingdom has been divided into four primary divisions, or classes, based upon the principles of the four plans of construction, ascending from the sponge, the lowest type of the radia, through the mollusks and articulata to man, the highest class of vertebrates. Science having determined the position man occupies in the scale of created things, it proceeds to examine the conditions under which he exists as demonstrated by Anatomy and Physiology. The former teaches us the structure and organization of the body; points out the use of each of the bones which constitute its framework, the position and action of the muscles by which it is moved, the formation of the tissues that that give it symmetry, and traces out each vessel, duct, and nerve that goes to make up its exquisite mechanism. By Physiology we are taught the functions of each organ—the process by which life is sustained, the phenomena by which the organs of sense contribute to our enjoyment and appreciation of the beauties with which the Creator has surrounded us.

## THE LIFE OF THE ARTIST.

I am not decrying the life of the true artist. I am exalting it. I say, it is out of the reach of any but choice organisations—natures framed to love perfection and to labour for it; ready, like all true lovers, to endure, to wait, to say, I am not yet worthy, and I will live to merit her. An honourable life? Yes. But the honour comes from the inward vocation and the hard-won achievement: there is no honour in donning the life as a livery.—*From George Eliot's "Daniel Deronda."*

## TOUCHING PAWNSHOP INCIDENT.

Pawnbrokers see strange sights of all kinds—"from grave to gay, from lively to severe." The *Paris Rappel* reports a case which might form a *pendant* to Montague Tigg's shirt for any artist in want of a subject. A little girl enters the *mont de piété* with something wrapped up in a handkerchief. She takes her seat until her turn comes, and then approaches the counter, and lays down her parcel. The shopman proceeds to open it in his usual indifferent manner, but his curiosity is suddenly aroused on finding the contents to be a doll! "Now, my little dear," he asks, "what do you want me to do with this?" The girl replies, "Father is ill, and mother is crying because she has no money to buy him physic; so I thought I would bring you my doll and ask you to lend me something on it." The shopman reflects for a moment, looks at the child, then goes into the back room where the pledges are examined, comes back again, and returns the doll to the little girl with something wrapped up in paper. "Five francs on a doll," he cries out to the clerk, and then goes on to the next pledge. The touching incident is guaranteed as authentic.

## BE ECONOMICAL.

"Take care of the pennies." Look well to your spending. No matter what comes in, if more goes out, you will always be poor. The art is not in making money, but in keeping it. Little expenses, like mice in a barn, when they are many, make great waste. Hair by hair, heads get bald; straw by straw, the thatch goes off the cottage; and drop by drop, the rain comes into the chamber. A barrel is soon empty, if the tap leaks but a drop a minute. When you mean to save, begin with your mouth: many thieves pass down the red lane. The ale jug is a great waste. In all other things keep within compass. Never stretch your legs further than your blankets will reach or you will soon be cold. In clothes choose suitable and lasting stuff, and not tawdy fineries. To be warm is the main thing, never mind the looks. A fool may make money; but it takes a wise man to spend it. Remember, it is easier to build two chimneys than to keep one going. If you give all to back and board, there is nothing left for the savings bank. Fare hard and work hard when you are young and you will have a chance to rest when you are old.

## INFLUENCE OF FOOD ON THE MIND.

Good food, a variety and enough to satisfy the demands of the stomach for the time, exercises a prodigious influence on mental operations. A hungry man has no wide range of thought; neither has a glutton. Those are extremes which endanger the physical well-being of the body. Just enough to relish contributes immensely toward that condition of mind essential for the exercise of reason and judgment. When food is imperfectly digested, or not at all, the vital processes are diminished in force, which is shown in direct debility and an enfeebled state of the brain. Great brain workers are generally great eaters. The blood requires frequent meals from which to elaborate something essential to its full contribution of those elements that sustain the most wonderful organ ever brought under the eye of a naturalist in the conduction of its mysterious functions. Stranger still, the brain quickly uses up the quickened influences conveyed to it in the blood; and if more is not soon supplied, the deficiency is indicated by nervous disturbances and abnormal derangements which food alone can re-establish. A regular, systematically served diet, of a mixed character, embracing both animal and vegetable materials, proportioned agreably to the taste of an individual, secures the highest condition of mind for carrying on those studies in literature, science, or art characteristic of the best types of civilised man. Neither savages, barbarians, mendicants in search of a dinner, nor gourmands write books or contribute to the moral progress of mankind.—*Harper's Weekly Magazine.*

## HONGKONG MARKETS.

*As Reported by Chinese on the 24th May, 1876.*

### COTTON GOODS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| American Sheetings, 15 lbs. | per piece | $2.50 a 2.60 |
| American Drills, 50 yards | " | 2.70 a 2.80 |
| " 40 " | " | 3.30 a 3.90 |
| Cotton Yarn, No. 16 a 24, | per 100 lbs. | 92.50 a 107.00 |
| " 28 a 32, | " | 111.00 a 117.00 |
| " 36 a 42, | " | 118.00 a 130.00 |
| " Bombay | " | 83.00 a 87.50 |
| Chintz | per piece | 31.00 a 1.92 |
| Dyed Spotted Shirtings | " | 3.75 a 4.10 |
| " Brocades Do. | " | 3.75 a 2.95 |
| " Damask Do. | " | 5.50 a 5.90 |
| English Drills 30 yards | " | 2.10 a 2.15 |
| " 14 lbs. | " | 2.80 a 2.90 |
| " 16 lbs. | " | 3.00 a 3.05 |
| Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs. | " | 1.75 a 1.80 |
| " 8 lbs. | " | 1.90 a 1.95 |
| " 8½ lbs. | " | 2.15 a 2.35 |
| " 9 lbs. | " | 3.15 a 3.25 |
| " 10 lbs. | " | 3.35 a 3.45 |
| Grey T Cloths, 24 yds & 32 in. 6 lbs. | " | 1.00 a 1.42 |
| " 24 " & 32 in. 7 lbs. | " | 1.60 a 1.72 |
| " 24 " & 36 in. 8 lbs. XO | " | 2.15 a 2.20 |
| " 24 " & 36 in. 8 lbs. QL | " | 2.26 a 2.23 |
| " 24 " & 36 in. 8 lbs. XX | " | 2.73 a 2.74 |
| Handkerchiefs, Blue | per doz. | 0.60 a 0.70 |
| " Brown | " | 0.65 a 0.66 |
| " Red | " | 0.77 a 0.80 |
| " Light Red | " | 0.77 a 0.78 |
| Jeans, 30 yards | " | 2.30 a 2.42 |
| Muslins, White, Plain, 12 yards | per piece | 1.15 a 1.25 |
| " Figured 24 | " | 2.05 a 2.25 |
| Turkey Red Shirtings, 2 lbs. | " | 2.15 a 2.25 |
| " Gentlm. 3 lbs. | " | 2.30 a 2.85 |
| Velvets, Black, 22 in. | per yard | 0.21 a 0.22 |
| " Gentlm. 22 " | " | 0.18 a 0.19 |
| Velveteens, Black | " | 0.24 a 0.25 |
| " Gentlm | " | 0.30 a 0.31 |
| White Shirtings, 54 a 60 reed | per piece | 1.95 a 2.10 |
| " 64 a 68 | " | 2.35 a 2.60 |
| " 68 a 80 | " | 2.75 a 3.40 |
| " 900 | " | 3.85 a 3.90 |
| " 7,000 | " | 3.40 a 3.45 |
| " AA | " | 1.30 a 1.95 |
| " EE | " | 6.40 a 6.50 |
| " MH | " | 4.70 a 4.75 |
| " EL | " | 6.50 a 6.60 |
| White Spotted Shirtings | " | 2.50 a 2.55 |
| " Brocades | " | 2.70 a 2.75 |

### WOOLLEN GOODS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Blankets, 7 lbs. | per pair | $3.70 a 3.90 |
| " 8 lbs. | " | 3.00 a 3.05 |
| " 9 lbs. | " | 3.70 a 3.80 |
| " 10 lbs. | " | 4.85 a 5.10 |
| " 12 lbs. | " | 8.10 a 8.20 |
| Camlets, SSS | per piece | 19.00 a 16.50 |
| " SS | " | 17.50 a 18.00 |
| " S | " | 18.50 a 19.00 |
| " BBB | " | 19.00 a 19.50 |
| " AAA | " | 18.00 a 18.50 |
| " LLL | " | 16.50 a 17.00 |
| Cloth, Broad | per yard | 2.18 a 3.00 |
| " Medium | " | 1.03 a 1.80 |
| Long Ells, MM Scarlet | per piece | 9.20 a 9.30 |
| " Assorted | " | 9.00 a 9.05 |
| " HH Scarlet | " | 9.10 a 9.20 |
| " Assorted | " | 8.50 a 8.80 |
| " H Scarlet | " | 9.20 a 9.30 |
| " Assorted | " | 8.85 a 8.90 |
| Lustres, Figure | " | 5.05 a 5.10 |
| Lasting, DD | " | 14.50 a 15.00 |
| Orleans, Plain | " | 5.00 a 5.30 |
| Spanish stripes | per yard | 0.30 a 0.31 |

### METALS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Iron, Nail Rod | per picul | 2.90 a 3.10 |
| " Hoop | " | 3.55 a 3.60 |
| " Bar | " | 2.90 a 2.95 |
| " Wire | " | 6.75 a 6.80 |
| Lead | " | 7.50 a 7.70 |
| Pigs, W.B. | " | 7.50 a 7.80 |
| " Lead, I.B. | " | 7.50 a 7.80 |
| Quicksilver, English | " | 87.00 a — |
| " American | " | 87.00 a — |
| Steel, English | per tub | 4.00 a 4.10 |
| " Swedish | " | 5.10 a 5.20 |
| Sheathing Metal | per picul | 24.00 a 28.00 |
| Spelter | " | 8.00 a 8.80 |
| Tin, Malacca | per picul | 21.50 a 21.80 |
| " Plates | per box | 6.40 a 6.50 |

### PRODUCE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Almonds | per picul | 24.80 a 26.00 |
| Alum, 1st quality | " | 1.35 a 1.40 |
| " 2nd | " | 1.50 a 1.75 |
| Bark, Siam | " | 0.83 a 1.10 |
| Camphor | " | 14.00 a 16.10 |
| Bêche de Mer | " | 30.00 a 57.00 |
| Bees Wax, Japan, White | " | 9.50 a 9.65 |
| " " Yellow | " | 44.00 a 51.00 |
| " Hankow, White | " | 60.95 a 69.00 |
| Birds' Nests, 1st quality | per pel. | $3,500 a $3,800 |
| " 2nd " | " | 650 a 900 |
| " 3rd " | " | 170 a 250 |
| Brimstone | " | 3.25 a 3.50 |
| Buffalo's Hide, Manila | " | 12.00 a 15.50 |
| Camphor, packed | " | 16.00 a 15.25 |
| " Barons, clean | " | 5,000 a 5,100 |
| " Refined | " | 8,000 a 8,500 |
| Cardamons, Superior | " | 145.00 a 155.00 |
| " Inferior | " | 22.00 a 23.50 |
| Cloves | " | 42.00 a 44.00 |
| Coals, Afloat | per ton | — |
| " English steam | " | 10.00 a 11.00 |
| " Sydney | " | 8.00 a — |
| Coffee | per picul | 22.20 a 24.50 |
| Copper Sheathing, Japan | " | 24.00 a — |
| " Rod | " | 24.50 a — |
| " Nails | " | 28.50 a 29.80 |
| Cotton, Shanghai | " | 17.00 a 17.50 |
| " Bombay | " | 19.00 a 15.50 |
| " Shantung | " | 17.50 a 18.00 |
| " Ningpo | " | 17.00 a 18.50 |
| " Tientsin | " | 16.50 a 17.00 |
| " Tungchow | " | 16.80 a 17.00 |
| " Calcutta | " | 14.50 a 17.00 |
| Cotton Seeds, Saigon | " | 6.50 a 6.60 |
| " Siam | " | 5.80 a 5.90 |
| Cowries | " | 8.50 a 9.75 |
| Cow's Hide | " | 22.50 a 24.00 |
| Cuttlefish, Japan, without bones | " | 12.50 a 18.50 |
| " Chinchow | " | 26.00 a 28.00 |
| Cutch | " | 5.80 a 6.10 |
| Dates, Black | " | 4.40 a 4.70 |
| " Red | " | 4.05 a 4.20 |
| Dried Lily Flowers | " | 6.80 a 7.00 |
| Elephant's Teeth, 4 a 6 pieces | " | 250 a 300 |
| " 7 a 8 | " | 300 a 320 |
| Flour, California, per sack of 50 lbs. | " | 1.40 a 1.45 |
| " American per barrel of 196 lbs. | " | 2.70 a 2.80 |
| " " of 200 lbs. | " | 5.10 a 5.25 |
| Fungus | " | 28.00 a 30.00 |
| Flints | " | 0.60 a 0.65 |
| Ginseng, American, 1st quality | " | 920.00 a 800.00 |
| " 2nd " | " | 100.00 a 110.00 |
| Hams, Ordinary | " | Tls. 11.50 a 13.50 |
| " Superior | " | Tls. 21.00 a 23.00 |
| Hemp, Hankow | " | 10.50 a 12.00 |
| " Siam | " | 10.40 a 11.00 |
| Isinglass, Japan | " | 36.00 a 45.00 |
| Melon Seeds, 1st quality | " | 5.30 a 5.35 |
| " 2nd | " | 5.20 a 5.25 |
| Mushrooms | " | 47.00 a 56.00 |
| Mussels, Dry Siam large | " | 10.50 a 12.00 |
| " " middle | " | 7.50 a 8.00 |
| Mussels, Dry Siam small | per picul | $5.50 a 5.85 |
| Peas, White | " | 2.10 a 2.20 |
| " Green | " | 2.50 a 2.75 |
| " Black | " | 1.60 a 1.65 |
| " Yellow | " | 1.90 a 1.92 |
| " Green Beans | " | 2.10 a 2.15 |
| Pearl Barley | " | 5.50 a 7.50 |
| Potatoe Flour | " | Tls. 1.65 a 2.10 |
| Patchuck | " | 13.00 a 14.70 |
| Rhinoceros Horn | " | 2,600 a 3,000 |
| " " Mother | " | 2,000 a 2,400 |
| Rice, Bengal, Cargo No. 1 | " | 2.45 a 2.60 |
| " " 2 | " | 2.20 a 2.25 |
| " Siam, White | " | 1.70 a 1.72 |
| " " mill cleaned | " | 1.72 a 1.74 |
| " Manila | " | 2.35 a 2.40 |
| " Singapore | " | 1.88 a 1.91 |
| " Saigon | " | 1.60 a 1.74 |
| " Arracan | " | 2.10 a 2.15 |
| " Rangoon | " | 2.35 a 2.40 |
| Saltpetre | " | 4.75 a 5.50 |
| Seaweed: Green | " | 3.10 a 3.25 |
| " Cut | " | 4.25 a 4.50 |
| Sesamum, White | " | 4.40 a 4.50 |
| " Black | " | 2.85 a 3.25 |
| Sharkfin | " | 55.00 a 58.50 |
| Shellfish, Japan | " | 25.00 a 38.00 |
| " California | " | 14.00 a 14.50 |
| Stonefish | " | 5.00 a 3.50 |
| Straits Produce, &c.— | | |
| Rattans, Straits | per picul | 5.85 a 6.00 |
| " Banjar | " | 4.25 a 4.50 |
| Pepper, White | " | 14.00 a 15.50 |
| " Black | " | 8.40 a 8.60 |
| Betel Nut | " | 3.15 a 3.25 |
| Sandal Wood, Malabar | " | 3.60 a 4.05 |
| " South Sea | " | 14.00 a 15.50 |
| Sapan Wood, Manila | " | 1.60 a 2.00 |
| " Siam | " | 2.25 a 2.50 |
| Sugar, Canton White, 1 a 3 | " | 6.15 a 6.50 |
| " " Dark Brown | " | 4.70 a 5.00 |
| " West Coast, Dark Brown | " | — |
| " Manila, Dry White | " | 5.45 a 5.60 |
| " Candy | " | 8.45 a 8.50 |
| " Foochow | " | 8.00 a 8.30 |
| Vermicelli, Tientsin | " | 8.10 a 9.30 |
| Walnuts | " | 4.50 a 4.60 |
| Wheat, Tientsin | " | 1.75 a 1.80 |
| " California | " | 2.00 a 2.05 |
| Wood Oil | " | Tls. 5.3.2.0 a — |
| Pea " | " | 4.8.0.0 a 4.9.0.0 |
| Tea " | " | 9.25 a 9.55 |
| Window Glass | per box | 3.40 a 3.50 |

## SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

### HONGKONG.

#### STEAMERS.

| Vessels. | Captain. | Flag & Rig. | Tons. | Consignees. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Arratoon Apcar | Peters | Brit. str | 959 | Siemssen & Co | |
| Asia | Pateau | Fren. str | 833 | Siemssen & Co | Saigon |
| Asia | Molson | Dan. str | 830 | Wm. Pustau & Co | Saigon |
| Ava | Fleuriais | Fren. str | 1903 | Messageries Maritimes | Saigon, &c. |
| Bombay | H. C. Smith | Brit. str | 749 | P. & O. S. N. Co | Yokohama |
| Candia | Thomson | Brit. str | 1342 | Jardine, Matheson & Co | Saigon |
| Chiogo | Dryden | Brit. str | 986 | Chiacse | |
| China | P. H. Hennings | Ger. str | 648 | Siemssen & Co | Shanghai |
| Columbian | Alderson | Brit. str | 1417 | P. & O. S. N. Co | |
| Cyphrenes | Wood | Brit. str | 1280 | Adamson, Bell & Co | Saigon |
| Douglas | E. Burnie | Brit. str | 864 | D. Lapraik & Co | East Coast |
| Fame | Vicary | Brit. str | 116 | H. K. & W. Dk. Co | Tug Flying |
| Genoa | Corrigall | Brit. str | 1215 | Jardine, Matheson & Co | |
| Glamis Castle | Dickie | Brit. str | 1538 | Adamson, Bell & Co | |
| Gordon Castle | Thos. Jones | Brit. str | 1312 | Adamson, Bell & Co | Shanghai |
| Ichang ‡ | D. Martin | Brit. str | 700 | Butterfield & Swire | |
| Java | Gellards | Dut. str | 886 | Ed. Schellhass & Co | Saigon |
| Karo | Pinkney | Brit. str | 979 | Meyer & Co | |
| Kinshan | Morton | Brit. str | 1050 | H.C. & M. Steamboat Co | Under repairs |
| Kiu-Kiang ‡ | T. B. Benning | Brit. str | 1061 | H.C. & M. Steamboat Co | |
| Killarney | H. O'Niell | Brit. str | 1060 | Captain | Saigon |
| Kjobenhavn | Paulsen | Dan. str | 701 | Yuen Fat Hong | Bangkok |
| Lorne | Butcher | Brit. str | 1035 | Jardine, Matheson & Co | |
| Madagascar | J. Timm | Ger. str | 884 | Siemssen & Co | |
| Maharajah | Stephenson | Brit. str | 994 | Siemssen & Co | |
| Menzaleh | Pasqualini | Fren. str | 1008 | Messageries Maritimes | Yokohama |
| Naples | J. J. Flindt | Brit. str | 1426 | Jardine, Matheson & Co | |
| Oceanic | Parsell | Brit. str | 3707 | O. & O. S. S. Co | Yokohama, &c. |
| Orchis | Butlin | Brit. str | 1137 | Jardine, Matheson & Co | |
| Pasig | R. Lopez | Span. str | 400 | Remedios & Co | |
| Pernambuco | W. Hyde | Brit. str | 643 | Melchers & Co | Saigon |
| Powan § | A. Benning | Brit. str | 1899 | H.C. & M. Steamboat Co | |
| Sir J. Jeejeebhoy ‡ | N. W. Hawkins | Brit. str | 184 | Kwok Acheong | |
| Statesman | Valiant | Brit. str | 1209 | Jardine, Matheson & Co | |
| Sunda | G. Lee | Brit. str | 1029 | P. & O. S. N. Co | Yokohama |
| Vancouver | Thos. Shaw | Brit. str | 2923 | Jardine, Matheson & Co | Manila |
| Vasco de Gama | J. F. Rico | Brit. str | 2000 | Jardine, Matheson & Co | |
| Washi | A. Hunter | Brit. str | 266 | Landstein & Co | |
| White Cloud ‡ | Cary | Brit. str | 652 | H. C. & M. Steamboat Co | |
| Yot-sai § | W. Kentwell | Brit. str | 180 | Kwok Acheong | |
| Yung Ching | Gibbon | Chi. str | 661 | C. M. S. N. Co. | |

‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton.*
§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong.*

#### SAILING VESSELS.

| Vessels. | Captain. | Flag & Rig. | Tons. | Consignees. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alma | Lahmeyer | Ger. bk | 988 | Melchers & Co | |
| American Lloyds | J. C. Park | Amr. bk | 510 | Captain | |
| Anna | W. Jessen | Ger. bk | 448 | Wm. Pustau & Co | |
| Anna | Wittrohen | Ger. bk | 642 | Melchers & Co | |
| Annie Fish | Höffsos | Amr. sh | 1406 | Russell & Co | San Francisco |
| Belted Will | Brantberank | Brit. bk | 812 | Vogel, Hagedorn & Co | Manila, &c. |
| Brigetta | T. Keroger | Fren. bk | 370 | Russell & Co | Foochow |
| British Crown | W. Andrew | Brit. bk | 448 | Meyer & Co | London |
| Bun Pau | Moller | Siam. sh | 575 | Kien Tye Loong | |
| Caroline Bohn | P. Schmidt | Ger. bk | 673 | Siemssen & Co | |
| Caroline | Turnbull | Brit. sh | 990 | Order | |
| Channel Queen | Lenfesty | Brit. sh | 609 | Meyer & Co | London |
| Charles G. Leary | Stilphen | Amr. bk | 642 | Order | |
| Charles Maureau | Quatresous | Fren. bk | 368 | Landstein & Co | |
| Charite | Hervé | Fren. bk | 255 | Carlowitz & Co | |
| Chateaubriand | Hervé | Fren. bk | 383 | Carlowitz & Co | |
| Chong Sang | Chong Sang | Siam. sch | 200 | Chinese | |
| Christina A. P. | F. Capra | Nica. sch | 175 | Order | |
| Comet | W. E. Bray | Amr. sh | 1000 | Russell & Co | San Francisco |
| Commissary | Huntor | Brit. sh | 887 | Vogel, Hagedorn & Co | London |
| Daylight | Rademacker | Siam. bk | 447 | Kien Tye Loong | |
| Deutschland | Tilmann | Ger. bk | 269 | Arnhold, Karberg & Co | |
| Dora | Luzarraga | Span. bk | 322 | H. Kier | |
| Emma | Gran | Ger. bk | 340 | Wm. Pustau & Co | |
| Feiga | Christiansen | Dan. bk | 316 | Ed. Schellhass & Co | Nicolajefsk |
| Ferdinand | Westergaard | Brit. bk | 416 | Melchers & Co | |
| Flodden | Murdoch | Brit. bk | 377 | Order | |
| Hastings | Craig | Brit. bk | 541 | Jardine, Matheson & Co | Iloilo |
| Hieronymus | Biehl | Ger. bk | 400 | Siemssen & Co | |
| Hope | Boulton | Brit. bk | 454 | Vogel, Hagedorn & Co | London |
| Iphigenia | C. Matzen | Ger. bk | 464 | Wm. Pustau & Co | Callao |
| J. H. Jessen | Rasmussen | Ger. bk | 275 | Arnhold, Karberg & Co | London |
| Joachim Christian | Reimer | Ger. bk | 457 | Wm. Pustau & Co | |
| John Milton | Murphy | Brit. sh | 618 | Russell & Co | |
| Kate Tatham | Muckersy | Brit. sch | 274 | Carlowitz & Co | |
| Kronprindsessen | Hansen | Dan. bk | 343 | Ed. Schellhass & Co | |
| Leobiel | D. E. S. Ewan | Brit. sch | 216 | Ed. Schellhass & Co | Foochow |
| Lucre | M. Colberg | Siam. bk | 432 | Teck Mee & Co | |
| Lulu | G. H. Ryan | Amr. sch | 348 | Cheong Wah Cheong | |
| Lycka Till | B. Rinesi | Ita. sh | 1013 | Order | |
| Margarite | J. Owen | Brit. sh | 864 | Vogel, Hagedorn & Co | San Francisco |
| Marie Heydorn II. | Meyermann | Ger. bk | 286 | Wm. Pustau & Co | Tientsin |
| Marquis of Argyle | McKeon | Brit. bk | 500 | Rozario & Co | Melbourne |
| May | Plumley | Brit. bk | 237 | Olyphant & Co | |
| Minna | Thuren | Ger. bk | 456 | Wm. Pustau & Co | |
| Mount Lebanon | D. C. Hall | Brit. bk | 530 | Rozario & Co | |
| Naworth Castle | Linklater | Brit. bk | 354 | Wieler & Co | Swatow |
| Oceanna | Breakwoldt | Ger. sch | | Siemssen & Co | |
| Otago | J. Bradden | Brit. bk | 346 | Captain | |
| Otterspa | Mordey | Brit. bk | 552 | Arnhold, Karberg & Co | London |
| Pallas | Luders | Ger. bk | 493 | Wm. Pustau & Co | Batavia |
| Papa | Fansob | Ger. bk | 750 | Siemssen & Co | |
| Prince Arthur | R. Wills | Brit. bk | 299 | P. M. S. S. Co | |
| Racehorse | P. Olsen